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ANNUAL REPORTS

of

Commissioner of Correction
Warden, State Prison
Supt., State Prison Colony
Supt., Mass. Reformatory
Supt., Reformatory for Women
Supt., State Farm

MASSACHUSETTS
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December 29, 1952

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith the 33rd Annual Report of the Department of Correction for the year 1952.

Prisons in England and all over this country, both State and Federal, have during the past year had periods of unrest. In a number of the prisons, disturbances have taken place, where violence occurred and property has been damaged. Such unrest and disturbance have occurred in a few of our County prisons as well as at the Massachusetts Reformatory on July 1, and at the State Prison on July 22 and November 22.

In the investigation of the July 1 disturbance at the Massachusetts Reformatory, report of which was submitted to His Excellency, the Governor, in August, I stated, "There is no single cause or cure for the type of disturbance which occurred at the Massachusetts Reformatory on July 1.The idea at the time of writing seemed to be epidemic, as it had extended throughout the country before July 1 following a general pattern of uprising....Through the medium of the press, radio, etc., that pattern had infiltrated into the Massachusetts Reformatory, and was used by a minority group of inmates to bring to the attention of the authorities, and through the press to the public, inmate grievances which they felt should be aired and corrected."

The pattern used in the disturbances was the taking of institutional personnel as hostages. It was found that the grievances of inmates varied from trivial matters to matters of the very gravest importance. Even trivial matters, in the atmosphere which prevails in a prison, when they accumulate in number and persist over a long period of time, assume grave importance to inmates. For a report of the July 1 disturbance at the Massachusetts Reformatory, I respectfully refer you to the report made to His Excellency, the Governor, which is appended hereto.

Superintendent John C. Dolan of Massachusetts Reformatory asked to be relieved of his duties because of illness, and he was retired from the service. On July 7, I appointed as Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory Edward S. Grennan, a career man in the Department of Correction of 20 years' service, who had been deputy Superintendent at the State Prison Colony.

On July 22, a major disturbance occurred at the State Prison in Charlestown. The pattern of the uprising was the same as used at Massachusetts Reformatory and other prisons in the country, by the taking of hostages of institutional personnel, and again a minority group of 43 inmates used this means to bring to the attention of the authorities, and through the press to the public, their grievances. To the great credit of the warden and deputy warden, the Catholic chaplain, and the officers of the prison, who were under a tense, nervous and emotional strain, from 2 P.M. July 22 to 5 A.M. July 23, the insurrection was put down, with the release of the hostages unharmed, and without injury to any inmate or institution employee. At that time there was damage to

property in the industrial shops estimated to be about \$17,469.21. The State Prison at Charlestown holds the most desperate, long-term and unruly prisoners. In view of the lack of room, it has been the policy to transfer inmates under the age of 30, serving short terms, who are considered intermediate risks, to the Massachusetts Reformatory. The more rehabilitative prospects are transferred to the State Prison Colony at Norfolk. This leaves a population at the State Prison of a large number serving life terms and long-term sentences, as well as those who have been classified as homosexuals, psychopaths, bad conduct and escape risks. In a classification analysis of the population of the State Prison made in August, of the total number of 581 inmates, the following were the approximate figures concerning the type of inmates not suited for the community type prison at State Prison Colony. Some inmates would be classified in more than one category.

A. Life termers not suited for Norfolk (except a few holding key positions)	80
B. Maximum security risks (includes men who actually escaped, attempted to escape, or suspected of attempt to escape from State Prison; also those whose past record in other institutions shows escape or attempt to escape)	117
C. Sexual deviates (known or suspected homosexuals)	105
D. Drug Addicts (known or suspected)	39
E. Chronic bad attitudes or bad conduct	75
F. Psychopathic personalities	86
G. Feeble-minded, borderline insane	58
H. Inmates formerly at Massachusetts Reformatory	211
I. Inmates returned from State Prison Colony (unsuitable for community-type prison)	82
J. Inmates serving sentences of over ten years (in addition to lifers)	139

With such a population, it would be absurd not to expect periodic disturbances resulting from inmates' fights, malicious reports about food, medical treatment, and unfair discipline, etc.

On November 22, at about 1.50 P.M., a further disturbance took place at State Prison in the brush shop in the industrial building. At this time, four inmates were involved. The rest of the inmate population refused to take part in the disturbance. The inmates involved held two officers in the shop as hostages and threatened them with a sharpened spike attached to a handle, a large pair of scissors and a knife made out of prison material. They then opened a locker and obtained kerosene and poured the same on the floors in three of the shops and lighted a fire in each. The inmate population then in the shops, except the four involved, returned immediately to their rooms. The fumes from the fire became so thick that the inmates involved became frightened and with the hostages left the building. The prisoners involved returned to their cells after releasing the hostages. The sprinkler

system extinguished the fires within a short period of time. The estimated damage to the buildings by the fire totaled \$409.04. Those inmates involved in this disturbance were locked in punishment section and on the same day were interviewed by the State Police of the Fire Marshal's office, and are being prosecuted for their offenses. The next day, on Sunday, regular prison routine took place. However, on Monday, November 24, from information received by the Warden that certain inmates had been subjected to threats of personal attack and that further trouble might occur as a result of fights, etc., all inmates were confined to their cells. The Warden, as a result of conference with his staff, during the week segregated 20 inmates who had been a bad influence on the rest of the population, and placed them in the Cherry Hill section of the prison. It was realized at the time that the decision was made for the segregation of the disturbers that the Cherry Hill section was so constructed that damage could be done to the rooms. However, this was the only section of the prison that could be isolated from the rest of the institution so that regular prison activities could continue. In view of the lack of space for segregation, it was necessary to remove inmates who had been confined in the Cherry Hill section to other places in the prison so that the 20 inmates could be confined in that area. The prison population was confined to cells until the next Sunday. Twelve of the inmates confined to the Cherry Hill section, a building which has wooden floors and plumbing in the rooms, destroyed the furniture in their rooms and broke the plumbing and steam pipes.

Report of the destruction of the State property has been made by the Warden to the proper authorities for prosecution of those who damaged State property. After the destruction of property, the inmates involved were locked up in solitary punishment, six of whom for a period of five days refused to partake of bread and water. All inmates who were segregated were examined by State experts in psychiatry, and two of the group have been committed to the Bridgewater State Hospital for observation.

It is inevitable that after such disturbances which have occurred at Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison there must be a period of readjustment. A return to normalcy is delayed, for there is a feeling of resentment, either implied or expressed, in inmates who took no part in the disturbance, and because of the extended period of time required to punish inmates involved by solitary confinement; further, because of prosecution in the courts of some of the inmates involved and the fact that officers were required to testify during the court hearings; and in view of the fact that ill-founded rumors are spread concerning plans for further disturbances, escape plots, and the knowledge by inmates of any dissatisfaction among personnel, and the methods used to quell the disturbances, and the plans for future administration and segregation of the troublemakers.

The morale of an institution takes its tone from the morale of its custodial force. Because of the many hardships existing in the State Prison with its makeshift arrangements, lack of proper sanitary conditions, cramped quarters, lack of recreational space and treatment facilities for the proper classification of inmates, it is a tribute to the loyalty, patience, and resourcefulness of the warden and his staff that good order prevails at this time. A major problem of the department is the segregation of a small group of inmates who, it has been found, cannot be reasoned with, whose attitudes cannot be changed, and who are a bad influence and effect the safe care and custody of the balance of the population.

For the last fiscal year, the average daily population, the net expenditures, and the yearly cost per inmate for each institution was as follows:

	Net Expenditures	Daily Population	Cost per Inmate
State Prison	\$ 917,553.98	611	\$1,501.73
Mass. Reformatory	1,093,198.83	701	1,559.50
State Farm	2,274,574.88	1935	1,175.49
State Prison Colony	1,210,999.63	795	1,523.70
Reformatory for Women	622,413.95	248	2,517.80**

Although the total average number of inmates committed during 1952 is lower than for the past four years, there have been recent indications that court commitments to State Prison will show a slight increase.

The following improvements in the institutions of the Department have taken place during the past year or are now in process of completion.

Massachusetts Reformatory

The continuous painting program instituted in 1951 has now reached the stage where there remains only the interior of one cell block section to be painted. In accordance with the recommendations made in the survey of the industrial program in 1950 by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, a re-vamping of the woodworking industry is now taking place, and in obtaining a \$60,000. transfer from the industrial fund, we have been able to replace obsolete machinery and machinery that was dangerous to inmates by motorized machinery. In obtaining \$40,000. transfer from the industrial fund, obsolete machinery in the mill is now being replaced. In both mills, this improvement will result in increased production. A survey of the industrial shops building has been made by the Public Building Commission. The Department and the Commission are in accord that there is need for a new building to replace the existing one which is in such condition that repairs are out of the question, and \$900,000. is being recommended in the capital outlay program for its construction.

As a result of obtaining an appropriation of \$50,000. in 1952, separate places for religious worship will be provided by building a Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chapel in the already established school building. The plans for the construction of the chapels are before the Public Building Commission for approval. Major power plant improvements were completed in March costing \$88,000. Plans for the new barn to replace the barn which was burned three years ago are completed and advertisement for bids for construction are now in effect. Survey has been made by the Public Building Commission who are recommending in the Capital Outlay program for this year sufficient funds to re-wire the institution in order to provide for proper lights and to install in each cell block section shower baths in order to correct the previous system of bathing, which has been found to be objectionable.

New rules and regulations to replace the outmoded "marks" system have been promulgated and submitted to the Governor and Council for approval. There is still need at this institution for a longer work program and a planned program of activities to keep inmates out of their rooms for a longer period. They have been locked up approximately 16 hours a day. The Superintendent has instituted a new school program. Those inmates lacking in primary education now have the opportunity to further their education during confinement. To effect a proper program of work, school, and recreation, it is necessary to re-arrange the shifts of personnel and to request additional officers to be employed. This request has been made in the budget now being acted upon. In view of the type of

population at this institution and its planned use for the future, there is a need for the appointment of psychiatric services, and provisions are being made for the same by requesting in the appropriation a sum for the procurement of psychiatric services.

• Reformatory for Women

The continuous painting program conducted during the past year will have been completed during the first part of 1953. Major improvements to the power plant at a cost of \$112,000. were completed in March. In order to renew the electrical distribution system and change over from direct current to alternating current, in the capital outlay program for 1953, there has been requested \$160,000. Certain fireproofing in the building used as a hospital and in other parts of the institution have been done at a cost of \$40,000. The most important need at this institution is the construction of a hospital and reception center, for which there has been requested a sum of \$600,000. Approved plans for the same have been available for some time.

During the year, in accordance with General Laws, Chapter 127, Section 85 as amended, there have been employed in domestic work in thirty-one approved homes in the vicinity of the reformatory a total of 102 inmates at various times, who have earned a total of \$7,708.70. and whose earnings have been most important in the rehabilitation of this type of offenders.

State Prison Colony

During the past year, a major improvement in the water supply has been made by the awarding of a contract in the amount of \$86,800. and the work is 90 per cent complete. The prison wall which was found to be in need of repair last year is now being provided for through an appropriation of \$25,000., which sum will also cover improvements to the guard towers. In view of the fact that a part-time psychiatrist only has been available, the necessary psychiatric examination of all inmates has not been made. The superintendent has instituted a new system and has procured the services of a psychiatrist, who now examined each and every inmate shortly after his transfer to this institution. A request is being made in the budget of this year for funds to procure a full time psychiatrist. In the capital outlay program for next year, it has been recommended that an appropriation of \$200,000. be made for an addition to the hospital at the State Prison Colony to equip a wing of 50 beds for the exclusive use of tuberculosis patients.

In order to enlarge and improve the recreational and physical training program at this institution, there has been requested in the capital outlay program \$50,000. for the construction of a gym and field house, for which there is much need.

State Farm

Power plant improvements were completed this year at a cost of \$30,000. and fire protection at a cost of \$50,000. Plans have been approved and contracts will soon be let for further power plant improvements in the amount of \$180,000., and further fire protection costing \$70,000. There is need for the construction of a hospital elevator at \$18,200., replacement of

the ice plant at a cost of \$8,000., and for major improvements in the kitchen and dining room at a cost of \$160,000. Request has been made in the capital outlay program for 1954 for \$48,000. for new laundry equipment.

In 1952, by Chapter 608 of the Acts of 1952, a major change was made in the commitment of defective delinquents. The present law now requires that a person be committed first for a 35 day observation period. To provide for the proper segregation of this type of person during the observation period, the superintendent has made arrangements in the Defective Delinquent Department buildings whereby such persons will be segregated from the rest of those who have been adjudicated defective delinquents. In the State Hospital for the Insane, the superintendent has also made a major improvement in setting up within that area a separate section where those who have been committed for observation for insanity will be segregated from those who have been adjudicated as insane.

Clinic for Alcoholics

Clinic for Alcoholics, as authorized by Chapter 769 of the Acts of 1950, has been in operation at the State Farm since October of 1951. Upon the commitment of a person sentenced for drunkenness since that time, he is interviewed by a social worker, who with reports pertaining to medical, psychological and psychiatric records assembles the case in case history form from which an evaluation of the subject and a diagnostic summary of his case is made. The Deputy Commissioner, representing the Commissioner, interviews the person for release, and if he is found suitable he is referred to a follow-up clinic for alcoholics at the Peter Bent Brigham, Carney, Massachusetts General, New England, Boston City, Long Island, Quincy and St. Luke's (New Bedford) Hospitals. Those who are assigned to the clinics are given physical examinations to determine their fitness for treatment by antabuse. In some cases, the treatment is started before the individual leaves the institution.

Although the program has only been in effect a short time, it is encouraging to note from the records that have been kept so far that the rate of recidivism on those who have been referred to clinics is less than 50 per cent, and among those taking the antabuse drug only about 12½ per cent. Of those sentenced for drunkenness, a total of 884 were interviewed by the Clinic Staff in 1952. A total of 1098 male prisoners sentenced to the State Farm for drunkenness were interviewed by the Deputy Commissioner during the year for the purpose of determining their fitness for release, and releases were approved as follows:

520	released after serving less than 3 months
507	released after serving 3 months
71	released after serving more than 3 months

Bridgewater State Hospital

It has for many years been recommended that the Bridgewater State Hospital for the criminal insane be placed under the control of the Department of Mental Health, and that a new hospital for this group be built on different property than that at the State Farm. In 1935, the Legislature authorized such a building, but to this date no building has been constructed. Of the total population of 887 insane patients, it has been found that 50 per cent are cases who for some reason or other could not be held in the institutions

of the Department of Mental Health and had been transferred to the Bridgewater State Hospital by order of the Commissioner of Mental Health.

An appropriation should be made to permit the carrying out of the law passed in 1935 (Chapter 421, Acts of 1935). This would lay the ground work for the future use by the Department of Correction of the property abandoned at Bridgewater, namely; the quarters used now for the housing of the insane can be renovated and set up to provide for the proper housing and classification of the defective delinquents in separate units, according to intelligence, age, criminal and non-criminal commitments.

A further use of the buildings of the Bridgewater State Hospital could provide for the housing of so-called psychopaths and sexual deviates who are now mixed with the population at both the State Prison and Massachusetts Reformatory. If quarters are not available at the State Farm, provisions should be made for a separate building to be constructed for the custody, care and treatment of the psychopathic type of prisoner and sex deviates who are now confined in the State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison Colony.

Prison Camp at Plymouth

The construction of the Prison Camp located on the 12,000 acres of the Myles Standish Reservation at South Carver on the shores of Bumps Pond began on February 25, 1952. The building is of wooden clapboard one-story construction, shaped like a "U", and contains a dormitory, recreation room, bunk room for kitchen and maintenance men, dining room, kitchen, shower room and officers' quarters. There is a separate building for storage. The dormitory contains double deck bunks, army fashion. The dining room seats 12 men to a table, with individual chairs. The capacity is for a total of 50 prisoners.

The first group of inmates were transferred from the State Prison Colony on May 22. The camp is staffed by nine Prison Camp officers and a Supervisor of Prison Camps headed by the Assistant Director of Prison Camps.

As of this date, 35,840 man hours of labor work were spent on various projects, 307 cords of wood were cut; approximately 28 acres of land were cleared, 16 acres of brush burned and 10 acres of forest plantation thinned. During the dry season there were five serious fires in the area surrounding the camp. The assistance of prisoners was called for by the local authorities. Prisoners were permitted to fight fires and a total of 2512 man hours were contributed to this cause. Their work no doubt was of great assistance in extinguishing the fires and the authorities assisted have commended the Supervisor of Prison Camps for the very fine work done by the prisoners.

In view of the success of the already established camp, I strongly recommend that further camps be established and we have requested funds for the installation of two more camps.

Inspection of County Institutions

During the year on two occasions, the Department of Correction has made an inspection of the sixteen jails and houses of correction. Inspection reports on each case have been prepared with recommendations and have been sent to each sheriff and master shortly after the inspection. During the year there have

been two disturbances, one at New Bedford, and one at Worcester. On each occasion, the leaders of the group involved were prosecuted. No serious injury occurred, and the damage was negligible. During the course of the inspections made, the person in charge of the institution has commented upon the increase in the numbers of persons committed to the county institutions who are under the age of seventeen. During the year 1951 there were twenty commitments made to the county institutions of those under seventeen. At the time of the present inspection, there had been nineteen. There is reason to believe that when the total tabulation for the year is made, it will be found that there has been an increase in the number committed under the age of seventeen.

Industries

The industries of the Department and the average number of inmates employed in each were as follows:

<u>State Prison</u>		<u>State Prison Colony</u>		<u>Mass. Reformatory</u>	
Brush	43	Clothing	90	Cloth	186
Foundry	56	Concrete	45	Furniture	108
Metal	147	Mattress	30		
Printing	43	Metal	60		
Underwear	49	Shoe	66		
		Tobacco	29		

Reformatory for Women

Flag	12
Knitting	9
Sewing	13
Poultry	5

The net sales and net profit or loss were as follows:

<u>State Prison:</u>	Net Sales	\$623,409.70
	Net Profit	88,377.22
<u>Massachusetts Reformatory:</u>	Net Sales	\$330,397.81
	Net Loss	2,949.90

This loss occurred in the cloth industry, which will be rectified in the coming year in view of the replacement of obsolete machinery and rearrangement of the shops on a more efficient method of operation.

<u>State Prison Colony:</u>	Net Sales	\$568,433.89
	Net Profit	102,767.34
<u>Reformatory for Women:</u>	Net Sales	\$281,836.82
	Net Profit	34,932.76

Upon the passage of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1946 and the adoption of the Rules and Regulations approved by the Comptroller of the Commonwealth, it was the hope and desire of the Department that compensation could be paid inmates

of the institutions, particularly at the State Prison Colony, which would create an incentive to perform work and increase production and be of assistance in the economic rehabilitation of inmates upon their release. Because of the diversified and modern industry facilities, it was believed that the State Prison Colony could be the first to receive compensation payments. It has been found after a study and review of accounts at this institution for the past six years that the industries are in a healthy condition, and up until now, it is doubtful if payment of inmate wages could be made under the present approved Rules and Regulations. This matter being of such importance at this time, we have requested that the Comptroller, who is authorized by law to determine the profits to be used for the payment of compensation, amend the restrictions as set up by him in the transfer of moneys into the Compensation Fund in excess of 20 per cent of net profits based on net sales. It is our hope that in the very near future, with the cooperation of all concerned, we may be able to make workable a law which is already on the statutes, and which, I am sure, will be a cause for increased production in our various industries and make it possible for inmates upon release to have a small sum of money to assist them in the community.

Personnel--Officer Training

During the past year in the various institutions of the Department, a large number of officers have reached the age for retirement. There is need for a departmental school for the training of officer personnel, and request will be made in the supplementary budget to provide funds for the same. In addition to training new officers, there should be set up a school for in-service training. Prior to the opening of the new State Prison, it is necessary that such a school be set up for the instruction of officers who will be employed in the new State Prison under a system entirely different than that which exists at the old State Prison at the present time. It is the hope of the Department to keep such a school in continuous operation so that all personnel in the institutions will be able from time to time to have the necessary training and instruction in modern methods of prison management.

Classification

Under the Director of Classification, Transfer Board meetings have been held in the institutions of the Department for the selection of inmates to be transferred to the Department's various institutions and the prison camp. The persons selected for transfer are personally interviewed. During the past year, the Board has recommended for transfer 44 inmates from State Prison to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 226 inmates from State Prison to State Prison Colony, 43 inmates from Massachusetts Reformatory to State Prison Colony, 11 inmates from Massachusetts Reformatory to the Plymouth Prison Camp, 49 inmates from the State Prison Colony to the Plymouth Prison Camp, 5 inmates from Bristol County House of Correction to the Plymouth Prison Camp.

During the year the Division of Classification has received 225 pardon petitions. 180 of these petitions have been duly processed. My recommendations made in those cases were 64 that the petition be denied, 29 that the petition be granted, and 11 cases to be referred to the Advisory Board of Pardons for a full and complete hearing. 76 cases are in the process of investigation for purposes of recommendation. A large number of petitions have been filed during the past year in view of the technicalities of the immigration law and the McCarron act in order to prevent deportation. The Division has also investigated 30 cases where a petition for discharge of a defective delinquent had been brought in the Probate Courts, and in each case a report has been made to the Attorney General with the recommendation of the Department.

In the compilation of material for preparation of case histories, the Division has made 3,268 field contacts, consisting of 462 contacts with police officers to secure official versions of offenses, 326 home visits, 1407 social agency contacts, 1073 other contacts--visits to the Board of Probation, Department of Mental Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics and other sources.

Created in the Division during the past year has been the position of Employment Officer. The person holding this position has made a survey of all the institutions and their industrial departments in order to classify occupational trades to assist the inmates on release. In the course of this work, he has contacted the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and manufacturers in various firms throughout the Commonwealth to acquaint them with the program and to request of them the employment of persons released from the penal institutions. He has been able to procure employment for 47 of those inmates who could not obtain release from the institutions due to the fact that no job was available to them.

New State Prison

The new State Prison at Norfolk-Walpole is 50 per cent completed. The contractor now constructing the main prison building, the administration building and power plant states that construction of those buildings will have been completed in the early Fall of 1953. The bid cost for the construction of the same was \$6,368,243.00. The prison wall, 4000 feet long in its entirety, was completed on June 12, 1952, at a cost of \$467,995.25. The wall encloses approximately 30 acres of land. The bid plans for the industrial building, garage, and the warden's house are now before the Public Building Commission for approval, as well as the water and sewerage system plans. It is expected that in January we will advertise for bids for the construction of the aforesaid. It is expected that all construction will be completed in the early part of the Fall of 1953. We have had already approved by the Public Building Commission \$200,000.00 for the purchase of furnishings and equipment which will be delivered and installed at the time the buildings are completed.

Youthful Offenders

In my report to His Excellency, the Governor, in 1951, and to the Legislature in 1952, I made known the need for an institution for the care and treatment of youthful offenders. During the past few years, in studying the commitments of those who were 21 years of age or under at the time of commitment to the State Prison and the Massachusetts Reformatory, the following tabulation was made:

	State Prison							(Years of Age)	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1950	-	1	1	2	8	13	17		42
1951	-	-	-	2	10	15	11		38
1952	-	2	-	1	5	9	11		28

	Massachusetts Reformatory							(Years of Age)	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1950	-	6	16	36	28	35	38	23	182
1951	1	3	8	22	34	32	35	24	159
1952	-	1	9	28	34	23	27	23	145

It is obvious that there is need for an institution for youthful offenders with space to provide for between 200 and 250 inmates. I wish to reiterate at this time the need for a separate institution for this type of offender, and I have requested in the Capital Outlay program for this year funds to provide for such an institution. This institution would not necessarily require a wall. Commitments would be by the Commissioner of Correction by transfer, after a proper study had been made, from institutions of the Department of Correction, as well as those who are confined at the county institutions. An institution of this nature should have a program of treatment based on an academic and vocational training program.

With the newly-established prison camp and institution for youthful offenders, a really progressive penal system can be made effective and will provide for the needs of the male prisoners committed to the institutions of the Department for many years to come.

Statistics

The total population of the institutions of the Department of Correction as of December 20, 1952, was as follows:

State Prison	600
State Prison Colony	729
Massachusetts Reformatory	625
Plymouth Prison Camp	46
Reformatory for Women	260
State Farm	1865
	<u>4125</u>

The total number imprisoned in the sixteen County institutions as of December 1, 1952, was 1834, as compared with the total on December 1, 1951, of 1786.

The reports by the Warden of State Prison and the Superintendents of the institutions of the Department, the Parole Board, and the reports of criminal cases by the clerks of courts, trial justices, and the reports of arrests by the cities and towns of the Commonwealth are being tabulated, and will be printed in permanent form in 1953.

Conclusion

It is the responsibility of the Department of Correction in addition to providing safe custody to do everything in its power to bring about the reformation of its charges.

Each penal institution of the Commonwealth must be used for the purpose for which it is best suited. By meeting regularly each month with my Advisory Council of Correction, consisting of Warden John J. O'Brien of State Prison; Superintendent Edward S. Grennan of Massachusetts Reformatory; Superintendent Frank B. Coughlin of State Prison Colony; Superintendent James E. Warren of State Farm; and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of Reformatory for Women, each member has been made cognizant of our objective and this has brought about a unanimity of administrative policies towards that goal.

It has been agreed that it will be necessary during the next year until the new State Prison is ready for occupancy, in addition to the inmates who

are transferred to the State Prison Colony, a group of inmates will have to be transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory of those who are under thirty years of age, and who have short terms and are considered intermediate risks, who cannot conform to the dormitory type of institution at the State Prison Colony. Such a policy is necessary in order to have the least numbers remaining at the old State Prison at the time the new State Prison is to be occupied.

The new State Prison is being built to replace the old State Prison at Charlestown, and will provide for 608 cells. This institution has been designed to serve a dual purpose. 360 cells will be of a new type maximum security construction. The balance will be of maximum security but of outside cells. By dual capacity, it is the hope of the Department to use a part of the new State Prison, consisting of 216 cells, as a receiving and classification center. All male prisoners, with minor changes made in the law, could be committed to the Department of Correction, and be scientifically studied at the receiving and classification center, where we hope to provide a full time psychiatrist, psychologist and other personnel to make a scientific study of each case committed, and after three months, a diagnosis and classification of each case will be made to determine whether the prisoner should be retained at the new State Prison or transferred to another institution of the Department. At each institution, namely, Massachusetts Reformatory, State Prison Colony, Prison Camps, and State Farm, proper programs will be instituted for the treatment, care and custody of the various types of offenders.

With the new State Prison and the already established institutions of the Department and with the addition of an institution for youthful offenders, and a proper place for the segregation of the so-called psychopathic and sexual deviate types, the Department will have a diversity of institutions to provide for a progressive penal system, with a well-rounded program for the treatment, care, custody, and rehabilitation of those sentenced to the institutions by the courts of the Commonwealth, which will provide for the needs of the prison population for many years to come.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

- 1) A bill to provide for those serving life sentences to be eligible for parole. This bill would cause all lifers to be treated equally and eliminate to some extent petitions for executive clemency.
- 2) A bill to grant authority to the Parole Board to release a prisoner sentenced to State Prison after he has completed one-third of his minimum term. The present law restricts release to two-thirds of the minimum term. This bill, as under the present law, leaves the matter of release in the discretion of the Parole Board.
- 3) A resolve to provide a study and recommendations by the State Housing Authority as to the advisability and feasibility of providing dwelling accommodations, and the housing of employees and their families necessary upon the completion of the new State Prison at Norfolk.
- 4) Enabling legislation to amend General Laws, Chapter 125, to provide for the new State Prison at Norfolk when ready for occupancy. (Filed by petition of Representative John J. Toomey.)

Respectfully submitted,

Maxwell B. Grossman
Commissioner of Correction

STATE PRISON

Boston (Post Office address: Charlestown 29, Massachusetts)

WARDEN'S REPORT

December 31, 1952

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the State Prison for the year ending December 31, 1952.

The year just past has witnessed two major disturbances, one in July and one in November. In July, hostages were seized but were returned unharmed after about 12 hours of disturbance, and the damage to State property amounted to \$17,469.21. In November, we had a fire caused by sabotage on the part of a certain few inmates with damage to State property amounting to \$409.04. At this time, the leaders were prosecuted and convicted by the Court and sentenced to 5-7 years from and after. We believe that penal progress has been set back many years, but with the opening of the new State Prison at Norfolk sometime in 1954, we hope to slowly but steadily gain back our position in the penal world to a place where we rightfully belong, close to the top.

The inmate population as of December 31, 1952, was 581, in contrast to population of 605 on December 31, 1951 - a decrease of nearly 4%.

There were 338 new commitments received from the Courts in contrast to 296 for the previous year - an increase of approximately 14%.

The average daily population during 1952 was 600 as against 608 in 1951.

Five Pardons under Parole conditions were granted during the year.

CANTEEN

Canteen sales for the year 1952 show an increase of 8% over the previous year. The net profit for the year was \$3068.67. Of this amount, \$2302.31 was spent for items and services classified as Inmate Benefits, such as: Athletic and Recreational supplies; repair and maintenance of radio and moving picture equipment; magazine subscriptions and renewals; and dessert extras for holidays.

The Canteen suffered a loss as consequence of the disturbance of July 22nd last, in which merchandise in the amount of \$386.97 was stolen, consumed, or damaged beyond salvage. In addition to this amount, damages to the Canteen adding machine amounted to \$68.86, making the total loss to the Canteen \$455.83.

RECORDS SECTION

During the year of 1952 Initial Interviews were given to 338 inmates and the usual investigation conducted on these cases. This is an increase of 35 cases over 1951.

There were 20 meetings of the Transfer Board at which 343 inmates were interviewed and 287 selected for transfer to State Prison Colony. In addition, 48 inmates were transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory and 30 inmates to the Bridgewater State Hospital and Infirmary. This made a total of 365 Transfer Summaries that were prepared by this department. This is an increase of 66 over last year.

For regular meetings of the Parole Board, 94 Parole Summaries and 111 Institutional Histories were prepared. In addition, approximately 35 Pardon Summaries were compiled.

At the close of the year the personnel of the department consisted of one Head Social Worker, two Social Workers and one Senior Clerk. In addition, one Social Worker and two Senior Clerks were loaned to us by the Division of Classification. No replacement was made for the Social Worker transferred to the Department of Correction so it was necessary at times to have the Senior Clerk interview new inmates.

The personnel problem is still critical and additional clerks who can type are needed.

INDUSTRIES

The operation of the State Prison Industries has been conducted for the year 1952 as in the past.

METAL - AUTOMOBILE LICENSE PLATES: On May 1st, W. F. Walsh was promoted to Acting Assistant Industrial Shop Manager replacing William Foley who had previously acted as Assistant Industrial Shop Manager.

On June 2d, 1952, Mr. John J. Balekye was appointed temporarily as Industrial Instructor (Metal) and assigned to the State Shop to replace Thomas L. Hartley who had been acting as Industrial Instructor in the shop.

As stated in my former report, one series of plates was produced in 1951 for the 1952 year although no contracts had been made for the steel and for the paint.

As the paint and the steel were on hand, this enabled us to start production on the 1953 plates early in January.

A decision was made by the Office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles and the State Legislature. It was decided to produce only one plate for each car for the 1953 year and this together with the fact that we had sufficient steel and the paint available made it possible to produce the entire series without difficulty.

SIGN SHOP: The manufacture of signs, both road and street, was continued. Several new signs were produced successfully - particularly the Air Raid Shelter Signs, the manufacture of which was undertaken at the institution at the request of the Civil Defense authorities.

UNDERWEAR: The portion of the Underwear Shop has not been particularly successful as the demand for knit garments and for ladies underwear has materially decreased and it was necessary to practically discontinue this line.

The sale of the balance of the surplus goods procured by the Purchasing Department in 1951 has continued and the disposal of these garments has further affected the demand for our production.

James W. Scott, Assistant Industrial Shop Manager, retired on February 1st, 1952, and this position was vacant until April 21, 1952 when Carlton Bjienholm was temporarily appointed.

The production of canvas leather palm work gloves was continued as previously but the production has not been sufficient to meet the demands for this product. It is hoped that this difficulty can be overcome.

PRINTING SHOP: On July 7, 1952, Mr. William L. Scollin, Industrial Shop Manager for this Department was taken ill and Mr. Eugene F. Caldwell was promoted to Acting Industrial Shop Manager.

The Print Shop has been able to produce satisfactory printing as required by the State Printing Office.

While the equipment of this Department in some instances is quite antiquated, no new equipment has been purchased for this industry this year as it was felt that the purchase of new equipment should be delayed until such time as the Industry is transferred to the new State Prison at Norfolk.

Due to the serious nature of Mr. Scollin's illness, it is probable that Mr. Scollin will not return to our employment.

As mentioned in my report of 1951, one of the Miehle Vertical presses broke and no reasonable figure for this repair could be obtained. In 1952 a more reasonable figure was obtained and the presses were prepared and again put in operation.

FOUNDRY: The Foundry has been operated throughout the entire year and the results have been most satisfactory consistent with the number of inmates assigned to this industry.

We have not been able to produce all of the castings which we have wished to. The large labor turnover arising from transfers to the State Prison Colony at Norfolk and to other transfers within the Industries of the Prison has seriously curtailed production. Much business has been released due to our inability to supply in sufficient quantity.

GENERAL SUMMARY: Some progress has been made in improving the facilities in our industries but there is much yet to be accomplished and a considerable amount of replacement to be considered.

Many of the improvements which undoubtedly should be made could be accomplished at the time of moving the Industries to the new prison. This would result in a considerable financial saving as it is a well-known fact that machinery runs more efficiently when installed where it will be ultimately utilized.

On September 6, 1952, Mr. Salvatore Neary resigned as an electrician.

As the manufacture of Auto License Plates was nearly completed for the 1953 series it was thought inadvisable to appoint a replacement at that time as his service as an electrician was largely used in connection with the operation of the Infra-Red in Auto #4. It is probable that a new appointment will be ultimately made.

DISORDERS: On July 22d, extending through several days, serious disorder occurred at this institution which seriously interrupted the Industrial work and caused a considerable amount of damage to the equipment in the Underwear Shop.

Again on November 22d, a fire occurred in some of the shops brought on by inmate disorder which resulted in considerable damage by both fire and water.

The whole industrial success has been seriously interfered with by the continued policy of transfer both within the Department at State Prison and to the State Prison Colony.

Permanency of employment is very essential to adequate production. This employment has been very difficult of achievement.

When an inmate is shifted from this institution to the State Prison Colony, not only is the particular inmate's job affected but other jobs throughout the institution by way of transfers which became necessary.

It is to be thought that when the industries are finally located at the new State Prison more permanency can be achieved with its attendant increase of efficiency.

MEDICAL

Report is attached.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The Dental Department of this institution has now completed four years with a full time Dentist in attendance.

For the past twelve months the inmates have received all the necessary Dental attention required, which included emergency treatment, fillings, extractions, Minor Oral Surgery, Prophylaxis, and artificial dentures for those who had insufficient teeth for mastication.

Tooth powder and tooth brushes are furnished to all new inmates shortly after their arrivals, at which their teeth are examined and classified for future work.

It is apparent that most of the new men are in need of Dental care, and the inmate population are taking advantage of the Dental Services offered them, as is shown by our average daily attendance of fourteen.

The following is a complete report of the clinical activities for the year of 1952, which is under the direct supervision of Dr. Earl I. Levy:

Dentures Completed

Full upper	27
Full lower	20
Partials	42
Relined	3
Repaired	42
Gold Crowns	9
Gold Bridges	7
Adjustments of Dentures	231
Porcelain jacket	2

Examinations

New men	324
Re-examinations	195
Scaling & prophylaxis	450
Miscellaneous treatment	414
Extractions	443
Alveolectomies	23
Cyst removals	3
X-rays	375
Acute abscess	12
Gingivitis treatment	4

Fillings

Amalgam	479
Porcelain	198
Zinc-Oxide	89
Copper Cement	51

Daily Attendance. 14

Total sittings for the year 2910

RELIGION

Religious services have been conducted during the year for those of various denominations under the direction of the Reverend Edward F. Hartigan, Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Howard P. Kellett, Protestant Chaplain, and Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman, Jewish Chaplain. Christian Science Readers conducted services each Sunday. All services were well attended.

Catholic religious services were held each Sunday and Holy Day and were well attended. Confessions were heard once a month. Special services were held on Good Friday.

Once each week there was a special Catechism Class, during which the dogmas of the Catholic religion were expounded and the need of religion for rehabilitation and reestablishment in life stressed.

Private interviews were held in the Chaplain's office, and visits were made to the hospital and segregation section.

A special Mission was conducted in the prison from December 21 to December 24 inclusive by the Reverend Joseph Smith, C.P. The Mission was concluded in the morning of December 24th by His Excellency, Archbishop Cushing, who offered Mass, distributed Communion and spoke to the inmates making the Mission.

Many new books and subscriptions to current magazines were donated to the library through the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom. The Guild also donated a shaving outfit to each new inmate and other gifts such as rosaries, prayer books, and catechisms. At Christmas time gift boxes were given to all inmates, regardless of race, color or creed. We wish to thank the many people who have contributed books and magazines to the Library.

EDUCATIONAL

This report presents a review of the work of the Prison School which comprises an elementary school of eight grades, conducted five days a week during the past year.

The student body comprised inmates who expressed a desire to improve their educational background. The school had an enrolment of ninety-two pupils during the past twelve month period. Because of the varied mental levels of the students, it was necessary to divide the school into two divisions. The first four grades comprised the first group and the fifty, sixth, seventh and eighth grades made up the second division.

The first division met three days a week: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The curriculum for this division was comprised mainly of the study of English and Arithmetic.

In the study of English, the alphabet was first introduced both in writing and phonetic sounds. The use of the small and capital letters was also discussed and the difference between the written and printed upper and lower case letters was pointed out. The study of words which consisted of pronunciation, spelling, meaning and correct usage was also developed. A spelling quiz which was conducted daily was correlated with the word study. The students were assisted in the construction of the simple sentence and the use of the common punctuation marks such as the period, comma and interrogation sign. Four parts of speech were introduced during the year. They included the noun, pronoun, verb and adjective. An excellent reader, containing stories of everyday events such as the student would encounter in civilian life was used regularly and each student was given numerous opportunities to read aloud to the rest of the class which gave him confidence in expressing himself before a group.

The four fundamental processes, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with considerable time devoted to the tables through twelve in all four processes comprised the Arithmetic course. Word and number problems were studied to enable the student to develop efficiency in the four processes as well as develop the ability to think out the word problems. Practice in reading and writing numbers was also stressed.

The second division met two days a week: Tuesday and Thursday. The curriculum for this division included the study of English, Arithmetic, American History and Geography.

In the study of English, the four parts of speech taken up in the first division were reviewed and the four additional parts of speech, namely: adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections were taught. The study of words which was begun in the first division was continued in the second group with more difficult words being taught. The main objective of this type of work was to enable each student to develop a large worthwhile vocabulary. Pronunciation, spelling, meaning and correct usage was also stressed. As in the first group, a spelling quiz comprising a maximum of twenty-five words was conducted daily. Considerable time was devoted to the development of the sentence and paragraph. Letter writing and theme work were an outgrowth of the sentence and paragraph study. Two grammar books and a highly recommended work book were used in the study of English. The school and prison library contain several copies of the classics. These classical compositions were recommended and highly accepted by the student body for outside reading.

A review of the four fundamental processes inaugurated the study of Arithmetic in the second group. Decimals and their use in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division were introduced and developed. The final major phase of the Arithmetic course was the study of fractions. After the students acquired a thorough knowledge of fractions, the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions were studied. Word and number problems were given to the students as they studied each phase of the Arithmetic course. Roman numbers were introduced and their use today was discussed.

The study of American History was correlated with English and Geography. In this subject the pupils not only acquired a knowledge of the history of America but they also developed in English by silent and oral reading in class.

An excellent collection of maps which were posted around the room and one atlas were used in the study of Geography and combined with the History course.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to note that despite the limited time, all students displayed an enthusiastic interest in the work of the school and a steady progress was noted throughout the year.

I wish to thank the Clergy, the Massachusetts Society for Aid to Discharged Prisoners, your deputies and yourself for the cooperation, guidance and advice given during the past year. I also wish to thank all the employees of the State Prison for their loyal and faithful service.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. O'BRIEN (Sgd.)
John J. O'Brien
Warden, State Prison

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

December 31, 1952

Mr. John J. O'Brien, Warden
Massachusetts State Prison
Charlestown, Massachusetts

Dear Sir,

Herewith is submitted for your consideration and approval the Annual Report of the Medical Department for the year ending December 31, 1952.

It is with satisfaction that we are able to report that the general health of the inmate population has been exceptionally good throughout the year.

On July 22 of this year the prison was confronted with a riot of major proportions and the effect of this riot on the Medical Department was reflected on the medical records for the balance of the year. There was an abrupt rise in the number of patients hospitalized, number of patient days, a decided increase in the patients seen in the Out Patient Line, and in the number of treatments. Psychiatric examinations during the last half of the year were more than double their usual rate, with about the same proportion being transferred to the Bridgewater State Hospital for further mental studies. The number of x-ray studies were also increased proportionately. It is interesting to note that despite the large number of patients seen, we were fortunate in that there was no outbreak of epidemic conditions, such as upper respiratory infections or diarrhoeas. Many of the cases seen were those of patients who complained of symptoms referable to the gastrointestinal tract, and it was felt that nervous upsets definitely attributable to the riot were precipitating factors in these conditions.

For the first time in the experience of this writer, who has been associated with the prison for the past twenty years, we treated several cases of exposure to tear gas and smoke inhalation and, though none of the cases were of a serious nature, considerable time and effort were necessary for complete cures.

During the past year inspections of the prison kitchen have been made and such regulations for improved sanitary conditions have been put into practice. However, it is to be noted that supper dishes of the remaining food eaten is kept in the cells throughout the night. This at best is an unsanitary condition, most particularly during hot humid weather, and can conceivably be the source of diseases in epidemic form. This condition will probably be corrected at the new prison.

It is our pleasure to report that it was not necessary to transfer any inmate to either the Massachusetts General Hospital or the State Prison Colony Hospital for emergency treatment resulting from an industrial accident, or for treatment which could not properly be administered at this institution.

For helpful co-operation in facilitating transfers of inmates to the various hospitals and other institutions of both routine and emergency patients for special treatment not available at this institution, we are grateful to the Commissioner of Correction and the members of the staff, the officials and the physicians at the Bridgewater State Hospital, the State Farm, and the State Prison Colony.

We also wish to note with deep appreciation the services rendered throughout the year by our consultants in the varied fields of specialized medicine and surgery.

During the past year we were visited on one occasion by the doctors and nurses of the American Legion for the purpose of collecting blood donations. A total of 88 pints of blood were freely donated by the inmates. It is with regret that because of the unsettled conditions at the prison, no further visitations for the collection of blood were made.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No recommendations are being proposed this year for the purchase of specialized equipment, as such recommendations have been thoroughly proposed for the establishment of a dispensary at the new prison.

During the past six or seven years we have maintained an ulcer diet for those patients suffering from various types of gastrointestinal pathology which require, in conjunction with proper medication, a variation of type and preparation of food necessary to maintain good health and the prevention of recurrent gastrointestinal symptoms. Whereas there never has been a separate allowance for the maintenance of this special diet, it has been necessary to obtain food from the appropriation designated for the general population. Since the institution of the special diet line, patients requiring the special diets have increased to an approximate number of 54. This now presents a problem of obtaining food without depleting the appropriation for food for the general population. In view of the fact that there is no separate allowance for the maintenance of such a diet, the fact that there has been such a great increase in the number of patients requiring this diet, and the absence of a qualified dietician, I recommend: 1. That such an allowance be appropriated, 2. that the services of a civilian dietician be engaged, 3. that facilities for a separate diet kitchen be procured.

Medical cases admitted to the hospital.....	336
Surgical cases admitted to the hospital.....	24
Mental observation cases admitted to the hospital.....	41
Total hospital admissions.....	401
Total number of patient days in the hospital.....	2040
Total number of patient days excused from work.....	620
Minor surgical cases treated in Out Patient Department.....	226
Patients treated in Doctor's Morning Line.....	2746
Patients treated in OPD, excluding the Doctor's Line.....	7041
Total number of patients examined or treated.....	9787

Patients transferred to Bridgewater State Hospital.....	25
Patients transferred to Bridgewater State Farm.....	6
Patients transferred to State Prison Colony Hospital.....	46

Basal Metabolism tests.....	10
Electrocardiograms.....	77
Complete blood examinations.....	110
Sedimentation rates.....	28
Blood sugar tests.....	14
Icterus Index tests.....	6
Urinalyses.....	598
Physiotherapy treatments.....	639
X-rays taken.....	2167
Physical examinations (including parole violators).....	356
Deaths.....	1
Patients in hospital.....(on December 31, 1952)...	6
Blood specimens taken for Hinton Tests.....	376
Hinton positives reported.....	8
Hinton positives treated.....	15
Hinton positives transferred.....	2
Hinton positives released.....	1
Anti-Luetic injections of Penicillin 300m units 1/m.....	126

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR

Deaths by natural causes.....	1
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(J.C. #23786 Coronary Thrombosis on January 5, 1952)

Deaths by execution.....	0
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For your consideration, more detailed information is appended to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. MERLIN, M.M. (Sgd.)

Samuel A. Merlin, M.D.
Senior Physician

STATE PRISON COLONY
Norfolk, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1952

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the administration of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk for the year ending December 31, 1952.

During the year, a major change in ranking personnel occurred on July 7, 1952 when Deputy Superintendent Edward S. Grennan terminated his long service at this institution to assume the duties of Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Men. On July 8, 1952 Assistant Deputy Jeremiah Dacey was appointed to succeed Mr. Grennan. The shifts of all Assistant Deputies were changed and Supervising Correction Officer Vincent Wignall was appointed Assistant Deputy filling the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Dacey. All appointments and shift changes were made on the basis of seniority in grade.

In 1952 one inmate escaped from the Farm Colony during the year. He was apprehended approximately twenty four hours later. On April 28, 1952 this inmate received $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years from and after sentence for escaping from a penal institution. Another inmate escaped from inside the wall using the rubbish truck to make good his escape. The escapee took an officer as hostage releasing him a short time later. To date this inmate has not been apprehended.

There were two incidents in which inmates were involved that were serious enough to warrant court action. The first was an assault and battery on an officer. The inmate involved received a 30 day from and after sentence in the Dedham House of Correction. The other incident was an assault with a dangerous weapon by two inmates on another inmate. The two inmates committing the assault received a 3 to 4 years from and after sentence for the offense.

In the year 1952, the inmates donated 175 pints of blood to the Cushing V. A. Hospital and 73 pints to the Red Cross. In addition they sold over 500 pints of whole blood at \$10.00 per pint to the Pondville and State Prison Colony Hospitals.

In recent years, the institution has had one part-time psychiatrist. Most of his time has been devoted to examining men who are about to see the Parole Board. Recently the institution was fortunate in obtaining the services of an additional part-time psychiatrist. In November a policy was established of having inmates transferred from other institutions given a psychiatric examination before being assigned to units to work. It is our opinion this report will be of immense value to the House Officer who is the counsellor and advisor for the inmate. The length of time this new policy will be in effect is contingent on the available funds and whether the psychiatrists will continue to furnish the time the institution requires.

P. D. 115

During the summer of this year, television sets were installed in all units. The money for these sets was obtained from contributions from inmates and appropriation by the inmate council from the profits of the inmate canteen.

With the advent of the television sets in the Colony the retiring time for inmates was changed from 9:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. and then from 9:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. This change in retiring time was made possible by the cooperation of the employees.

SELECTED POPULATION STATISTICS

The inmate population count at the beginning of the year was 774 (a decrease of 88 over the same date last year), at the end of the year it was 732 (a decrease of 42 over the same date last year). The average daily population was 768 (a decrease of 68); the largest number during the year was 806 and the smallest was 763.

During the year:-

- 288 were transferred from State Prison (increase of 60)
- 118 were transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory (decrease of 79)
 - 1 was transferred from State Farm (no change)
- 40 were transferred from Jails and Houses of Correction (increase of 14)
- 22 were transferred from Prison Camp (increase of 20)
 - 1 was returned from escape (increase of 1)
 - 1 was released at expiration of maximum sentence (decrease of 1)
- 1187 were released by permit of the Parole Board (decrease of 68)
 - 47 were released on certificate of discharge (decrease of 25)
- 61 were transferred to State Prison (decrease of 7)
- 89 were transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory (decrease of 17)
- 34 were transferred to Jails and Houses of Correction (increase of 7)
- 2 were transferred to State Farm (no change)

FARM

The total production for the year was valued at \$56,451.67 of which \$45,295.93 was transferred to the Store House of Table Consumption.

In the Cannery 10,341 cans of vegetables were processed. Due to the apple shortage we were unable to obtain apples for applesauce.

As of December 31, 1952 our herd consisted of 90 head of cattle. There were 46 cows, 28 calves, 12 heifers, 3 bulls and 1 steer. During 1952 we carried approximately the same number of milking cows as we did in 1951. The Mastitis Testing Laboratory of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experimental Station continued taking samples of the whole herd, four times during the year. The results of these tests have proven very satisfactory. At the present time we are having very little trouble from mastitis. Monthly milk tests were taken and the herd was still kept on herd test. There was slight drop in milk production during the year.

The level of the pigs was a little below the previous year. We sent 30 shoats to Tewksbury State Hospital, 45 pigs to Lyman School and 25 pigs to Shirley School. The health in general of the swine has been good.

The chickens on hand at the beginning of the year produced eggs fairly well. However, due to the repairing of the roof in the hen house we were obliged to slaughter earlier than usual causing a reduction in our egg production for the year. Newcastle caused considerable trouble among the new chicks that arrived in April. They were vaccinated for small-pox and bronchitis. By October the last of the old flock had been killed and dressed for use in the institution.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

There was 6000 feet of pine sawed into lumber for use on the farm. We also cut approximately 40 cords of wood at the new prison site. This wood is used at the oval houses in the fall and spring. In the blacksmith and carpenter shops and to supply the stove at the filter beds.

In addition to the routine repairs and maintenance of buildings, Units 4-1, 6-2, 2-3, 2-1, School Rooms and the Administration Building Offices were painted. Barns at the Farm Colony were repaired and repainted. Many jobs too numerous to mention have been completed by the Maintenance Department and many more will be done as material becomes available.

Income received for laundry services to Pondville Hospital amounted to \$10,393.14, this was sent to the State Treasurer as income.

The cost of operating the Power Plant amounted to \$70,087.55. During the year we charged the Industries Division with 15% of our costs which amounted to \$10,386.85 which was sent to the State Treasurer as income. We continue to have an Auxiliary Service agreement which provides an immediate tie in with the Boston Edison Company system.

The State Prison Colony started in May 1946 to supply water to the town of Norfolk. This contract has been continued on a basis of \$110.00 for one million gallons. The water used by the Town during the year amounted to 6,173,100 gallons for which we received \$679.05 which was sent to the State Treasurer as income.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The designations of the industrial shops continue to be Clothing, Concrete, Mattress, Metal, Shoe and Tobacco. The functional operations of management, accounting, receiving, storing and shipping continue as formerly.

The total number of inmates employed in the industrial department was 324 at the close of the year. At least 125 more men are needed for proper operation of the various shops.

Inventory adjustments are low. As an example, the total of the plus and minus adjustments for both raw materials and finished goods, as a result of the annual inventory on June 30, 1952, showed less than 1/7 of 1% adjustments on an inventory valued at \$407,888.43. This compares favorably with the inventory of \$376,472.58, for the previous year, which showed adjustments of 3/4 of 1%; and June 30, 1950 inventory, valued at \$298,015.05, showing adjustments of less than 3/4 of 1%.

The value of sales for the year ending December 31, 1952 was \$574,803.55, an increase of \$33,524.86, or 6.19% increase over last year's sales.

The difficulties of obtaining sheet steel, of the previous year, resulted in a backlog of about 4500 galvanized ware goods units in the Metal shop in the first month of 1952. By the end of the year, this tremendous backlog was overcome and we are now shipping these items shortly after the orders are received.

Large orders for beds and mattresses have been filled during the year. We have delivered 1834 mattresses and 583 beds, principally to Myles Standish Division, Fernald State School and Wrentham State School which took 1599 mattresses and 415 beds. This compares with a total sale, the previous year, of 1120 mattresses and 489 beds.

We have received an order for 620 of each of the following items for the new State Prison: beds, mattresses, pillows, lockers and tables. This order, received late in December, is now receiving our attention in the Mattress and Metal shops.

Reupholstery orders are being accepted primarily from state agencies and institutions as all requests for this type of work, if accepted, would require an additional instructor with a dozen inmates and a new room in which to do this work. We have refused several hundred requests, during the year, from individuals desiring reupholstery on their furniture.

We have seen a decline, at the end of the year, of finished goods inventory in the Clothing, Mattress and Shoe shops from that of a year ago. The Concrete, Metal and Tobacco shops inventory on finished goods have shown an increase over the previous year. Off to a poor start, the Concrete and Metal shops have now a normal finished goods inventory.

The Concrete and Mattress shops continue to lead the others in profit. The demand for concrete posts is not as great as it has been in previous years; the suspicion being great that steel posts are being substituted on many highway jobs. A major selling item, No. 5 Triangular Cable Guard Posts, decreased from 17,513 posts sold in 1949 to 12,438 posts in 1952. The decrease was 3065 in 1950 and about 1,000 in 1951 and 1,000 in 1952. The total number of all types of concrete posts decreased 5,178 units; from 23,748 in 1949 to 18,570 in 1952.

The lack of inmate help plagues almost every shop. The production and sales in Clothing 2 and in the Shoe shop, especially, are seriously handicapped because of insufficient inmate help. This major problem in Industries is only a reflection of the low count of the number of inmates in the entire institution. The count on December 31, 1951 was 774 compared to 732 which was the count on December 31, 1952. As the prison count lowers, Industries is the first to lose inmate labor and as a result production suffers.

During the year, on three occasions, the Governor and Council voted to take funds from the State Prison Colony Industries account. The total amount was \$130,000.00. On April 30, 1952 they voted to transfer \$60,000. from our account; on June 26, 1952 they voted the amount of \$50,000. be

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transferred from our account; and on December 5, 1952 the Governor and Council approved a request of the Commissioner of Correction for a transfer of \$20,000. from our account to be used for new looms in the textile shops at the Massachusetts Reformatory.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The educational department carries on a formal program of education at Norfolk, handles the correspondence courses given by Department of Education and from other sources, runs the library, supervises the avocational program, conducts an evening class in manual training (and from time to time in other subjects) and handles the summer inmate-garden program.

All outgoing mail pertaining to avocational purchases passes through the office for censorship. All such purchases being received clear through this office for approval and any necessary recording. A double set of records is kept on the inmate ownership of all books and tools, and of all transfers thereof between inmates.

The day-school program which was first started in the fall of 1948 has been continued to the present time. Annually school starts in September and terminates in June. The term beginning in September 1951 inaugurated the fourth year of this program, which is built around the employment of four civilian teachers, aided by inmate teachers.

The curriculum repeats as regards A.M. and P.M. The enrollment is balanced between the two groups so far as possible, in deference to the prison industries.

Enrollment in January 1952 was 89, distributed as follows:

<u>A.M.</u>		<u>P.M.</u>
S.H.	21	0
J.H.	21	17
Int.	0	17
Elem.	6	7
	<u>48</u>	<u>41</u>

At the end of the term, June 17, the enrollment had dropped to 67.

The curriculum starting January 5, 1952 consisted of the following subjects:

Senior Group

Required	English Literature and Public Speaking History (American) Mathematics (Algebra)
Elective	German French Current Events Art Bookkeeping Biology

Senior cont.

<u>Elective</u>	Navigation Social Science Science (physics)
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Junior Group

Required	English and Public Speaking History (American) Arithmetic
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Elective	Same as Senior
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Intermediate Group

Required	English including Reading Writing Spelling History (American) Arithmetic Geography and Civics General Science
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Elementary Group

Required	Reading Writing Spelling Arithmetic History (American) Geography and Civics
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The elective subjects available to the Seniors and Juniors were in general limited to one per man. Study periods were provided for in the schedule, but men could, if they chose, take additional courses and do their "home work" on their own time. The use of report cards is being continued. A wire recorder has been used as an adjunct to English and Public Speaking of a general educational nature. Movies on educational subjects have been shown on a semi-monthly schedule. A subscription to World News Map of the Week has aided the classes in History and current events.

In the fall of 1952 school started September 3 with an enrollment of 94 as follows:

	<u>A.M.</u>	<u>P.M.</u>
Senior	11	9
Junior	15	15
Intermediate	13	16
Elementary	5	10
	<u>44</u>	<u>50</u>

Required Subjects: Mathematics
English
History (American)

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Elective Subjects: Science (biology)
Social Science
Mathematics (Geometry)
Art
Bookkeeping
Spanish
German

At the end of 1952 the enrollment had dropped to 69. Men released, transferred to the farm, dropped because of other job conflicts, and men dropped because of disinterest and poor attitude in school caused an inevitable turnover in enrollment.

An agreement has been reached with the Department of Education (Division of University Extension) whereby upper class ^{pupils} may, on our recommendation as a result of their work in our school, take the Division's supervised examinations for credit towards their High School Equivalency Certificate.

The evening class in manual training has been conducted throughout the year by the same part-time instructor. A class of 6 to 10 men met five evenings a week and has worked on model boats, toys, furniture and novelties. In a year's time there is considerable turnover in membership. Some men work on special projects, some make a few items from the sale of which they are able to get started on their own. A few of them come week after week for long periods of time.

A radio class, conducted by inmates with civilian supervision, started in 1951 continued to meet in the early part of 1952 until misuse of State material on the part of some of the group caused its termination.

One hundred and thirty-seven men were taking courses as of December 31, 1952, with the University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. One hundred and sixty five new courses were started during the year, sixty eight courses were completed while 48 were turned in for one reason or another (release, etc.).

Two men received High School equivalence certificates from the Department of Education for having successfully completed by correspondence study the required work. These are the first such certificates issued in over 12 years.

One man was actively engaged in a course in Radio, Television and Electronics from National Schools, Los Angeles, California. Six were taking courses from I.C.S. Two men were studying navigation with the U.S. Maritime Service Institute. Several men were taking Bible courses.

Avocational work of various sorts consumes much of the leisure time of a great many of the inmates. The bulk of the work is done in the basement of the residence buildings.

The moulding and finishing of plaster items has come to be the predominant activity; woodwork being now a poor second. Plaster work does not require a large initial investment, nor great skill, and an item which appeals to the customer sells readily and at a price which is

considered by the customer to be reasonable and which means a good profit to the producer. This work is, however, dirty and a problem to control, and the administration has more than once in the past considered abolishing it.

In addition to plaster work and various kinds of woodwork, men engage in cloth work (neckties, scarfs, rugs, etc.), jewelry (wire and plastic pieces), paper flowers, greeting cards, model boats and automobiles, and a few other miscellaneous activities.

Sales at the Gate House Store of avocational articles totalled \$32,583.91, a decrease of nearly \$1900.00 from the 1951 figure.

The garden program is a very popular and worth-while summer activity, each man who participates having the use of an area of ground 10 feet by 30 feet. In 1951, 365 men participated in this program, which figure included changes of "ownership" of plots. Three hundred twenty plots were worked inside the wall, 35 at the farm colony. Plots forfeited by men being released are often issued to other applicants, but some are worked by the grounds keeper, and the produce delivered to the hospital.

A gladiolus project was started in the spring through the interest of Miss Evelyn Glidden of Watertown. This lady, a "Glad" enthusiast, donated to us several hundred bulbs large and small, catalogued and sorted. These were issued to a selected group of 26 inmates. Several of these men grew the plants with the intention of entering the August exhibit held in Boston by the New England Gladiolus Society. This exhibit was held August 26 at Horticultural Hall. Three of our men exhibited flowers, which were taken from the prison by Miss Glidden, who handled the details for entering. Four blue ribbons were won in the novice section. The ribbons and special rosette were eventually sent to the prison.

The Community Service Loan Fund, originally established by private donations to aid men in starting avocational work, was drawn upon to aid 22 men during the year, and a total of \$210.75 was loaned. The total amount of the fund is now \$112.72.

The library is probably one of the best prison libraries in the East. Although operating on two to three hundred dollars provided by the Inmate Council and about one hundred dollars worth of books from the State, many up-to-date fiction and non-fiction books are added to the shelves annually.

The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1952 was 10,691. Three hundred sixty five books were added during the year and 70 were discarded. Of those added 130 were donated, 106 were purchased by the Inmate Council and 129 were State purchases. Approximately 3500 books were repaired, 1100 of which were major repairs.

The total number of books issued during the year was 22,295 of which 1200 were sent to the farm dormitory (100 a month) and 30 over a 2 week period were sent to the Receiving Building, also 20 to the third floor of the hospital. Every other week 20 were sent to the second floor of the hospital.

Individual borrowers took 18,162 books over the counter, about 66% being fiction and 34% being non-fiction and foreign. The total number of borrowers making direct use of the library (excluding farm, hospital, and receiving building) was 11,265. With some 539 men having library cards this means that each man went to the library for books approximately 34 times during the year.

As a service to inmates who were interested in subjects not covered by the library, 15 books were borrowed from the State Loan Library.

In the fall of 1951 a Council bill was set up providing \$20.00 per month for purchase of library books.

Subscriptions to 20 magazines were provided by the State, most of which were available in the Library, but some were sent to the farm dormitory and to the Hospital. These subscriptions are annually provided, the particular magazines being varied from time to time according to the reader's interest.

Subscriptions to 15 magazines were provided by the Inmate Council. These magazines made possible certain additional copies to the Farm and to the inside library and Hospital. It also added magazines of general interest to the library reading material.

The publishers of Reader's Digest have inaugurated a new policy whereby copies of its month-old magazines are made available to institutions at no cost (beyond mailing charges.). Since January 1952 we have been receiving 30 copies on this basis. They are distributed to the library, the farm, Receiving Building, Hospital, and School.

A discussion group, sponsored by the nation-wide Great Books Foundation, has been meeting here since the fall of 1949. The group averages 15 inmates and meets every other week during the winter season, a total of some 18 meetings. The group is led by an outside trained leader, who comes here gratuitously. The books which are discussed are those in the lists drawn up by the Great Books Foundation in Chicago, and are made available either by State purchase or by Council purchase. They come in sets, are paper covered, and become the property of the Educational Department at the end of the season.

This activity is considered noteworthy in its influence, stimulating to the men's minds in their search for the basic ageless truths of life.

Several men were engaged in stamp collecting. No organized group now exists, each man being on his own. A few also save postal cancellations.

COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department has continued to supervise inmate council activities and meetings of council committees, has provided for religious services, entertainments, athletic programs, has supervised an inmate print shop and inmate publication, musical groups, has provided for a debating society and has handled the upkeep and replacement of inmate radio and television sets.

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The Alcoholics Anonymous group is now more than 5 years old. At the 5th anniversary party held in October it was evident that A.A. within the prison is a definite asset towards rehabilitation particularly for those inmates whose crimes were perpetrated while under the influence of alcohol. At this party some half-dozen ex-inmates testified to the need on their part to belong to A.A. even after release and the fact that they are leading normal, profitable and happy lives has justified their joining A.A. The average attendance at the weekly meetings is 40. Refreshments continue to be served to outside guests and the funds are provided from the Store profits at the rate of \$2.00 per week.

The inmate baseball league consisted of fourteen teams from inside the wall and two teams from the Farm Colony. The league games were started on April 22, and finished on August 6. A total of 120 games were scheduled of which 108 were played and 12 were forfeited. The play-offs were started on August 7 and finished on August 23. The Inside First Team, composed of the best players from the Unit League, competed against 28 outside clubs. The inmates won 15, lost 11 and tied 2. The Farm Colony Team competed against 28 outside teams winning 16, losing 11 and tying 1. The amount expended from Store Profits for all baseball activities was \$733.11.

The bocci courts always draw a percentage of inmates for play, particularly older men. The tournaments held on May 30, July 4 and Labor Day were well represented. Under the supervision of the C.S.O. a new court of cement with a wood liner was constructed at the Farm Colony. Clay and stone dust was obtained at no cost for all courts. The amount expended from Store Profits for this activity was \$66.00.

The first boxing bouts of the season took place May 30th at 5:30 p.m. The bouts were arranged by an inmate promoter and all participants were inmates. Some of the outside guests that acted as officials for the bouts were Al Lacey, Tommie Collins (featherweight champion of New England), Norman Hayes (welterweight champion of New England), and Willie James (heavyweight champion of New England). The amount expended for these bouts was \$47.48. The July 4th bouts were held in competition with Quonset Point Naval team. All decisions were close and this was probably the best boxing show that was ever held at the State Prison Colony. Outside guests acted as officials. Because of the outside competition, trophies were awarded to the winners of the bouts. The amount expended was \$47.74. Although permission was granted for Labor Day bouts and training time made available, there was no show. A lack of talent was the deciding factor in cancelling the event.

Some renovating of the athletic fields was made during the year. New benches were constructed at the Farm Colony for the visiting baseball teams and the home team players. In addition 2 single 12' benches were constructed and placed on the East Field to provide added seating capacity on that field. Loam and gravel was obtained from the Farm to fill in the baseball diamonds on the East and West Fields. Lime was purchased to mark off the baseball and football fields during games. The amount expended for courts and fields was \$30.75.

On July 4th field events were held on the West field in the morning. Events that took place were a 50 yard sprint, 100 yard dash, 220 yard race, 880 yard relay, running broad jump, wheelbarrow race, backward race, sack race and a pie eating contest. The Unit that won the most events was given a plaque to place in the quarters. For this event \$21.00 was spent.

On Labor Day morning a fire muster was held on the West Field. Events consisted of dry and wet run. One 10 man team from inside the wall and one 10 man team from the farm competed. On the first run the Farmers coupled the hose to the hydrant, adjusted the nozzle and hit a target with water in 17 seconds, Insiders took 20 seconds. On the second run, the Farmers took 20 seconds and the Insiders defaulted because of an uncoupled hose. Farmers were the winners. Prizes given to the winning team cost \$10.00.

The football season opened on September 21, under the direction of the Community Service Officer as head coach and two inmate assistant coaches. Daily practice was held from 3:15 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. All players were properly equipped. The donation of some 25 full sets of uniforms by the Riverside A.C. of Brighton was gratefully received and timely in its acquisition. Through the kind efforts of William Stewart, Jr., bonafide officials were obtained for all but three games. Discontentment and resentment of the players after their losing the first two games caused the inmate coaches to resign. They were replaced by other inmate coaches. Competing against outside clubs the inmates won 1, lost 6 and tied 2 games. There was \$331.00 spent to clean football equipment and \$70.00 for refreshments for the visiting teams. William Stewart, Jr. donated 3 new footballs.

An inmate was selected by the Staff to act as gym instructor. He did a fair job in the gym and the attendance was average. The lack of equipment called for an expenditure from the Store Profits of \$55.65. This sum was enough to buy only those items which were absolutely necessary. The gym was closed when the baseball season started. It was opened to the boxers, however, during May, June and August for training purposes in anticipation of boxing bouts on Memorial Day, Independence Day and Labor Day.

Handball still attracts many inmates to the courts. It is a game that can be played practically the year round. The usual tournaments were held on Memorial Day, Independence Day and Labor Day. Prizes in the amount of \$6.00 were given to the tournament winners.

There has been no increased interest in the game of softball. What little is played occurs in spur of the moment pick-up games. No expenditure for this activity.

The Inmate Council is the medium for inmate responsibility in the Colony program. It serves as a valuable, even indispensable, means of expression on the part of the inmate body. It is composed of two representatives from each residence unit and is presided over by a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary are elected every three months by the inmates. Under the Council are various committees each responsible for a portion of the Council program. The activities of the Community Service Department and the functions of the Council go hand in hand.

During the year the Council voted upon a total of one hundred twenty-nine bills on which the following action was taken by the Staff:

Approved	100	Denied	14
Tabled	3	Leave to Withdraw	11
Rescinded	0	Returned to Council	1

Continuing to follow the long established custom, Christmas Parties were held in all units, the Farm Colony, Receiving Building and Hospital. The amount spent for decorations, cigarettes and fruit for the Hospital was \$239.57. Each inmate received a sunshine basket from the Salvation Army, a basket from the Society of Our Lady of Ransom Guild and a package of cigarettes from the Reynolds Tobacco Company.

The plan to outfit the entire colony with plastic dishes is still being followed. Two complete sets were purchased from the U.S.P. and placed in two units. The cost of these 2 sets of dishes amount to \$245.00. \$10.00 is being set aside from store profits each month for plastic-ware breakage. Of the \$120.00 set aside in 1952, \$119.29 was expended. By comparison with the crockery breakage in past years, this figure is by no means high which indicates that plastic-ware does offer savings in the tableware program.

In January 1952 the Inmate Council presented a bill to the Staff for the provision of a television fund to be deducted from the Undistributed Store Profits. This bill, after deliberation by the Staff, was referred to a Staff Television Committee appointed by the Superintendent. On January 28, 1952 the Staff Television Committee held a meeting with the Inmate Television Committee. The joint committees decided that individual sets for each dormitory unit would be preferred. It was agreed that all sets should be the same size, that the Council through U.S.P. should pay one-fourth of the cost of the purchase and installation of each set and that the balance should be subscribed by the inmates in the respective units; that the use of the sets would be under rules and regulations similar to those in effect for the use of unit radios and it was agreed that approval for unit television sets would not be the basis for inmate requests for additional late nights or for any privilege not currently permitted. The Staff Television Committee agreed that the sets should not cost more than \$200.00. An amended bill was submitted by the Council and it was approved by the Staff on March 13, 1952. On March 19, 1952 bids were submitted to 13 television distributors and 9 dealers with specifications as to our needs. The low bidder agreed to supply 18 television sets with 17" screens, installed with antenna, all parts guaranteed for ninety days and the picture tube guaranteed for one year from the date of installation, for the price of \$199.98 each. It took approximately 6 months for the necessary funds to be made available and the installation was made of the last set at the end of that period. Repairs at first were fairly numerous but they were minor and payment for these repairs were made from funds donated by the inmates. When all television sets had been purchased, the television fund was extended another month and the \$125.00 acquired in this manner was set aside for television tubes, parts and repairs. At about the same time, the Deputy Superintendent assigned to the Community Service Department an inmate to carry on the work of radio and television repairs and service.

Since the assignment of this inmate, radio and television repairman, only one set has been serviced by an outside concern. The total cost to the Council for the television project was \$1024.12.

The following debates took place to complete the 1951-1952 season:

- January 6 - Harvard University-"That students with superior scholastic records should be deferred from military service." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- February 3 - University of Connecticut-"That the Federal Government should establish and operate a National Lottery." Norfolk had the negative.
- February 17- Columbia University-"That Communist China should be admitted into the United Nations." Norfolk had the negative.
- February 24- McGill University-"That the Communist party should be Officially Outlawed." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- March 2- Harvard University-"That all American citizens should be subject to conscription for essential service in time of war." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- March 16- Boston University-"That the Federal Government should adopt a permanent program of wage and price controls." Norfolk had the negative.
- March 30- Williams College - "That organized baseball should be compelled to abandon its Reserve Clause." Norfolk had the negative.
- April 27- Holy Cross College-"That the Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (limiting Presidential tenure) should be repealed." Norfolk had the negative.
- November 2- Mass. Institute of Technology-"That the Congress of the United States should enact a compulsory Fair Employment Practices Law." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- November 23- Harvard University-"That the Twenty-second Amendment should be repealed." Norfolk had the negative.
- December 14- Cambridge University of England-"That this House regrets the advance to the Welfare State." Norfolk had the affirmative.

During the calendar year of 1952, the debating program consisted of a total of 11 outside debates including two international meetings.

Norfolk won 10 and lost but 1 during the year bringing its over-all record against collegiate opponents to 45 wins and 15 losses in 60 decision contests. However, it is to be added that emphasis on winning has little importance in this program. The good will involved and the tremendous opportunities for self-improvement are the motivating factors that spell success for the program.

During the year the Commonwealth provided 40 motion pictures for the inmates. In addition to these the Inmate Council and the Staff approved 7 more at a cost of \$140.00.

The chess club continues to function and matches with outside groups are arranged and held on the first Monday of each month. For checkers, chess, and dominoes \$24.61 was expended.

In September when school was reopened the policy in effect that inmates may engage in only one work time activity was strictly adhered to. Because several key players in the orchestra were going to school and signified their intention of remaining in the school they had to be dropped from the orchestra. As a result the orchestra disbanded. This condition is being rectified.

An inmate-operated printshop is another of the Community Service Department responsibilities. The printshop completed 166 jobs and made 452,680 impressions during the year. In addition to printing the inmate publication "The Colony" most of the forms used at the institution were produced at the printshop.

Ample provision is made for the spiritual well-being of the men, the following religious services being provided: Roman Catholic, Protestant, Christian Science, Jewish, Greek Orthodox and non-denominational service by the Salvation Army. The first two are held weekly, the Christian Science twice monthly, Jewish services are held throughout the year. The chaplains granted a large number of interviews, gave individual instructions, conducted considerable correspondence and assisted inmates to obtain homes and employment for release. Catholic services averaged 287 in attendance, Protestant services 65, Christian Science 20, Jewish 12. There were approximately 12 attending the Greek Orthodox services which are held monthly throughout the year.

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

It might be well at this time to review the major changes in case-work procedure and policy during the past 10 years in order to arrive at a better understanding of the present function of the several records departments in the Department of Correction.

In 1937 a decision was reached that a drastic retrenchment policy, made necessary by lack of personnel, would be put into effect by the several records departments. The preparing of social case histories on all men transferred to the State Prison Colony was dropped. It was understood that pre-institutional field investigation would be accelerated so that such

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basic information as marriages and divorce verifications, military service data and family history information would be available when inmates were transferred to Norfolk. In 1939 the decision was made to drastically reduce the parole summary data in order to concentrate on essential sourced data. Norfolk continued to prepare the detailed report.

Despite these curtailments the quality and quantity of source data received with men transferred to Norfolk during the past few years have grown progressively worse. Frequently much of the required investigation is available just prior to a man's release whereas it should be available when a man arrives. Further, the increasing number of habitual offenders being transferred to Norfolk obviously requires that source records be complete as this dormitory type institution necessitates complete records.

It should again be emphasized that the Diagnostic Division staff is distinctly not designed to handle routine investigation and summarization of pre-institutional data regarding inmates.

At the present time the population of the several institutions is lower than it has been for a number of years. In view of this it appears an opportune time to once again evaluate the several records departments and arrive at some permanent assignment of duties whereby the specific needs of each institution can be best served.

We have continued to have one worker devote his full time to integrating criminal records. Even this work has been slowed down as this worker now finds it necessary to send out requests for military records, missing court data and Board of Probation checks in order that the integrated criminal record be complete and accurate.

Routine registrations of inmates and their families with the various social service indices and a check of relatives and codefendants with the Board of Probation have been continued.

Mention is now made of several unique functions performed by the Diagnostic Division. We have for the past year performed all necessary medical social work investigations for the hospital. We have continued to provide escorts for various college and other groups visiting the institution. Certificates of Discharge are computed by this department.

Performance of a new duty, assigned last year, of doing field investigation covering Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable counties for the Department of Correction has been limited by lack of personnel to perform this work and the lack of transportation facilities. It can be done only when other duties permit.

It should be further noted that the opening of the Plymouth Prison Camp has brought additional demands on the Diagnostic Division for records and reports.

Following is a tabulation of all records prepared by the Diagnostic Division during the past year. Copies of these records were forwarded to the Department of Correction files at the State House.

Pardon Summaries	36
Parole Summaries	224
Parole Officer Forms	327
Psychiatric Reports	165
Notices to Parole Board	168
Parole Supplements	78
Visits & Correspondence Records	327
Requests for Certificate of Discharge	70
Field Assignments completed	38
Criminal Records	202
Transfer Summaries	178

CUSTODIAL DIVISION

During the past year the Custodial Division operated with its full complement of officers for the greater part of the time. There were 21 new appointments and 15 terminations during the year. Practically all the new appointments were from Civil Service lists.

There were several changes in the shifts of the Assistant Deputies. The employees with the oldest seniority dates received the assignments to the preferred shifts. One Senior Correction Officer was promoted to Supervising Officer and five Correction Officers were promoted to Senior Correction Officers.

The vacation schedule, operated and supervised by this division, adhered to the policy drawn up by the institution in conjunction with representatives of the local union.

During the year 33 officers were instructed in the use of all arms, types and functions of different kinds of gas, use of handcuffs, leg irons, iron claw, clubs, flares, etc. Qualifying tests in the use of the revolver, held at our range at the Gate House, were conducted in the early part of the year for all male employees according to the New England Police Revolver League regulations. A total of 170 employees fired, with 27 qualifying as experts, 16 sharpshooters, 102 marksmen and the remaining 25 failed to qualify.

In January, March and December four teams of five men each were entered in the New England Police Revolver League Postal Matches. League membership dues and team entrance fees were financed through the Vending Machine Account and employees fund. All teams placed creditably in their respective classes.

Twice during the year all our arms were inspected, cleaned, and oiled. Gun permits have been received and issued to all male employees in the institution except those connected with the Power House and Hospital.

The amount of money received at the Gate House for the inmates totalled \$130,860.83. Of this same total \$32,583.91 was received from the sale of avocational items, the remaining \$98,276.92 was received through the mail or left by visitors.

During the year 28,790 persons visited the institution. Of this number 25,141 were relations and friends of inmates, 852 came on business and 2,797 were general visitors and students.

The Custodial Division continues to handle all mail and parcels. Their records are as follows:

	Incoming	Outgoing
Official Letters	16,900	12,053
Inmate Letters	66,229	62,393
Official Parcels	1,999	8,756
Inmate Parcels	8,003	2,015

During the year numerous trips were made transporting inmates to Pondville Hospital as blood donors, to funerals, transfers to other institutions, etc. In making these trips 565 man hours were consumed.

The inmate fire department drilled monthly. During the year there were several grass fires, however no damage to state property resulted. The Department of Education has offered to send two instructors to conduct a school for training officers and inmates. Arrangements are being made to conduct this School for two days with about twenty-five officers and inmates in attendance.

FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

Approximately 289 inmate interviews were granted during the year and of these 51 involved parole problems; 74 were concerned with a variety of personal matters (execution of forms, personal property, release dates, etc.); 62 requested post-release financial assistance from the Cooperative Aid Fund and 44 were aided; 29 presented questions involving aid to wives, children or other dependents; 15 sought assistance in veteran matters; 20 requested verification of marital status or loyalty; 7 were interviewed for Cooperative Aid Committee; 15 were interviewed for United Prison Association sponsorship; 13 presented various home problems and 3 requested Cooperative Aid to wives and of these 2 were for transportation for visits.

It is noted that aside from the miscellaneous personal matters which, generally, are of routine nature, the largest number of interviews, 62, were for financial assistance for release and the next largest number involved parole matters. Only 1 asked financial assistance for wife and children and only 2 asked for transportation for visits.

Regarding the current policy of extending limited financial aid from the Cooperative Aid Fund to men being released on parole or expiration, it is interesting to note that in 1951 there were 22 parole release cases so aided and \$455.00 was thus appropriated. By the end of 1952 eleven of these men had their paroles revoked. In 1952 there were 25 parole release cases so aided and \$390.00 was thus appropriated. By the end of 1952 six of these men had their paroles revoked.

The post-release adjustment of the discharge cases is not so easily checked. However, a 50% failure of the 1951 parole post-release cases indicates a strong relationship between poor community risks and applicants for financial aid from any source and justifies, in my opinion, a continuation of close scrutiny of cases seeking this form of assistance.

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The United Prison Association continued its sponsorship program during the year and 11 additional names were submitted.

171 cases were reviewed to determine eligibility to Farm Colony housing.

Weekly trips to the Parole Division were continued and, as in the past, this direct contact has facilitated parole releases. Also, as in the past, other matters were attended to during these trips. Court records, vital statistics and welfare agency contacts were checked and made either for State Prison Colony records or for institutional purposes.

The Veteran's Administration representative continued his periodic visits to the institution, affording inmate veterans an opportunity to present problems and requests to a qualified representative.

Adequate entries were made in all inmate files of all interviews and additional entries of unknown number were made on current developments. No attempt has been made to compute the number of incoming and outgoing official letters handled by this division regarding active and inactive cases.

On several occasions the information available in our files has facilitated the determination of eligibility of inmates to Old Age and Survivors Insurance or to dependent benefits under the Social Security Law. This is one more reason why accurate and verified information is necessary in our cases.

Time after time our records have proved helpful on active and inactive cases and our efforts to compile such records have benefited inmates personally as well as being helpful for administrative purposes.

The receipts and expenditures of the Cooperative Aid Fund for 1952 is as follows:

Balance on hand at beginning of year		\$848.87
Receipts for year		1455.55
Total Available		<u>\$2304.42</u>
Reverted to Undistributed Store Profits	\$630.43	
Disbursements	<u>720.00</u>	1350.43
Balance on hand at end of year		<u>\$ 953.99</u>

HOUSE OFFICER DIVISION

This division consists of an Assistant Deputy, Two Supervising Correction Officers, seven Senior Correction Officers, and twenty-seven Correction Officers. One Supervising Correction Officer has direct supervision over all the Senior Correction Officers and Correction Officers assigned to the units in which the inmates are housed. The other Supervising Correction Officer is in direct charge of the visiting room and the censorship of magazines, newspapers and periodicals.

To conform with Chapter 626, Acts of 1952, the house officer schedule was changed 10-15-52 from seven hours one day and nine hours the next day to a straight eight hour shift. The morning tour of duty is as of that date 6:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. The afternoon shift from 2:15 p.m. to 10:15 p.m.

As the older men retire from the service, the House Officer Division is being replaced by inexperienced young men. For these men in-service training was conducted during the year by attendance at the school held at the institution for this purpose. This school offers some instruction to these men but is too short and cannot be detailed and thorough enough because of the time element.

On 11-24-52, all House Officers were changed both in their unit and work assignments. It was felt, at the time, that this would make for better efficiency, knowledge of more inmates, and a better checking-up of situations that were at times overlooked by some who had been in the same assignments too long.

The Transfer Board, on which sits a member of this department, has met periodically at State Prison and Massachusetts Reformatory to interview and discuss prospects for transfer to this institution. It cannot be stressed too emphatically the need for close screening and careful selections to eliminate the transfer to this institution, open type community prison, of such inmates known or reasonably suspected of being involved in drugs, homosexuality, escapes, or perversions, as well as agitators and mental defectives. An open type community prison affords too many opportunities for these types of men to become involved in difficulties.

A member of this Department is also present at the Panel Board for discussion of men to be transferred to the newly created Prison Camp. On 5-22-52 the first contingent was transferred to the Prison Camp and since that time over 50 men have been transferred.

This department continues to supervise the Identification Division. Photographs have been taken on all men being released, and forwarded to the Parole Agent, Chiefs of Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification, and the Department of Public Safety. Fingerprints have been taken as needed.

STATE PRISON COLONY HOSPITAL

The State Prison Colony Hospital at Norfolk, Massachusetts, is a Grade A hospital, approved by the American College of Surgeons. It has 75 beds which include the general hospital and a separate floor for tubercular patients.

The patients in the hospital come under two general classifications, viz.: the inmates of State Prison Colony itself, who are given a thorough physical examination when first received at this institution at which time such diagnostic or surgical procedures as are needed are ordered; in addition, we receive a large number of inmates transferred here from the various institutions under the control of the Department of Correction for treatment of specific illnesses. When these conditions are cured or relieved, they are transferred back to their original institutions.

To fulfill the above needs, we are required to perform complete laboratory services and to provide regular consultative sessions. Consultative clinics are held weekly and on demand by staff consultants covering all the specialties.

The laboratory of the hospital is directed by a civilian technician who is a member of the American Medical Technologists and is a registered Clinical Laboratory Director.

One of the medical difficulties of any penal institution is dietary treatment for chronic intestinal disturbances and metabolic diseases. To this end, a full-time dietitian is employed by the institution and a special housing unit is maintained for inmates requiring special diets.

Another major difficulty of the hospital at present is providing consultative anesthesia service. This is especially true in the surgery of chest cases where a specialist in this type of work is required and such services are usually very difficult to obtain because of the limited supply and the inducements that can be offered.

Prophylaxis is stressed throughout the institution and each year typhoid inoculations are given to the entire population. The inmates, both resident and medical transfers, have an out-patient department available to them with regular clinics held three times daily, and a physician is present at the institution at all times.

RECOMMENDATION

Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1946 created a system of compensation for inmates in certain institutions of the Department of Correction. Rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Correction, and approved by the State Comptroller, governed the operation of earning, funds, payments, etc. The rules required that at this institution, before payment to inmates could be made, the Inmates Compensation Fund must have a credit balance of \$45,000. During the six years the law was on the books, the amounts transferred to this fund have been so small that at the end of 1952 the fund has a balance of \$29,357.86 and no compensation has yet been paid. It has been obvious to those familiar with the operation of this compensation system that changes must be made. After much study, this administration devised revisions of the present system which would make possible the payment of inmate wages. At present, payments to the compensation fund may be made out of industries profits in excess of twenty percent of net profits. It is our belief this fund would operate more readily if the rule was changed to ten percent and might be able to operate at twelve percent. At present, compensation per work day, approved for Norfolk, is 50¢ for Grade A, 30¢ for Grade B, 20¢ for Grade C and 10¢ for Grade D. We feel the number of grades should be changed from four to three. We suggest that payments be made per week, rather than per day. We also suggest that Grade A men be paid 80¢ per week; Grade B men be paid 60¢ per week and Grade C men be paid 40¢ per week. It is felt that payments to inmates should begin after a fund of \$35,000 is accumulated. These suggestions and ideas were brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Correction who appointed a committee to complete formation of new rules and regulations. The committee in forming the rules and regulations attempted to eliminate the possibility of the fund becoming depleted after a short period of payments and thus require suspension of the payments. It was felt that this would injure the morale of inmates more than if no payments were ever made. When continuous inmate wage payments are made, it will undoubtedly be a contributing factor to better inmate morale.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the outside athletic teams, sports officials, debate judges, instructors, and visitors whose appearance here has helped to stimulate inmate interest in all community activities.

I wish to express my gratitude to the employees for their cooperation, and to you, Colonel Grossman, Commissioner of Correction, my appreciation for your time and advice.

(Signed)

Frank B. Coughlin
Superintendent

VALLEY FORGE

IRAG CONTENT

U.S.A.

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P. D. 115

ANNUAL REPORT - MEDICAL DEPARTMENT - 1952

<u>Admissions to Hospital</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
General	1	346	147	494
Tuberculosis	0	1	11	12
	<u>1</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>506</u>
<u>Discharged from Hospital</u>				
General	1	340	143	484
Tuberculosis	0	2	9	11
	<u>1</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>495</u>
<u>Total number of Patient Days</u>				
General		4164	3869	8033
Tuberculosis		388	4128	4516
		<u>4552</u>	<u>7997</u>	<u>12549</u>
<u>Average Daily Population</u>				
General		12	12	24
Tuberculosis		1	12	13
		<u>13</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>37</u>
Deaths in Hospital	(2)			
Autopsies Performed	(2)			

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Physical Examinations, new men	447
Physical Examinations, discharged men	433
Number of Patients seen by Doctors	4,537
Number of Treatments in Dispensary	44,596
Civilians treated	137
Accidents	123
Histamine	0
Varicose Vein Injections	7
TAT Injections	9
Eye Consultations	585
ENT Consultations	185
Penicillin	115

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES:S.P.C.OthersTotalABDOMINAL

Appendectomy	6	17	23
Cholecystectomy	0	4	4
Bilateral Herniorrhaphy	0	1	1
Herniorrhaphy	5	3	8
Hydrocelectomy	1	1	2
Varicocelectomy	1	1	2
Sub-total Gastric Resection	2	2	4
Exploratory Laparotomy Gastrotony	0	1	1
Circumcision	2	1	3
Cystoscopy	4	3	7
Excision of Lipoma, abdominal wall	0	1	1
Biopsy of Liver	0	1	1
Repair of Recurrent Inguinal Hernia	0	1	1

CHEST

Right Upper Lobectomy	0	1	1
Thorocotomy with excision of harmatoma, right upper lobe	0	1	1
Sub-costal extra Periosteal Plombage	0	1	1
Chest Tap	0	6	6
Sternal Puncture	0	3	3

EYES

Chalazion removed	2	0	2
Strabismus	3	0	3
Cataract removal	0	2	2
Lid Plastic	2	1	3
Cauterization Xanthema	3	0	3

EAR, NOSE & THROAT

Submucous Resection	13	6	19
Rhinoplasty	11	3	14
Modified Metzenbaum	2	2	4
Tonsillectomy	4	2	6
Direct Laryngoscopy	2	1	3
Bronchoscopy	1	0	1
Mucocelelectomy	1	0	1
Revision of Hare Lip	0	1	1
Reduction of Zygomatic Fracture	0	1	1
Removal Nasal Polyps	1	0	1
Removal of Aural Polyps	1	0	1
Revision of Radical Mastoidectomy	1	0	1
Excision of Lesion, Oral Mucosa	0	1	1
Excision of part of Ucula	1	0	1
Excision of Lesion on Epiglottis	1	0	1
Excision of Epithilioma	1	0	1
Excision of Hypertrophied Tissue, Mouth	1	0	1
Cauterization of Talangiectasis, Nose	1	0	1

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES:

<u>EXTREMITIES</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Osteotomy Supra Condylar, L. Femur	1	0	1
Saphenous Vein Ligation	2	1	3
Bilateral Saphenous Ligation (Vein)	2	1	3
Subtrochanteric Osteotomy, R. Femur	1	0	1
Exploration & Removal of Torn Internal Semi-Lunar Cartilage	2	0	2
Excision, Semi-lunar cartilage	1	2	3
Excision, Remains of crucial ligament and internal semi-lunar cartilage	0	1	1
Excision, Hypermobility Cartilage, L. Knee	0	1	1
Excision Medial Sesamoid bone, r. foot	1	0	1
Wedge Resection Proximal & Medial Phalanges, Toes	1	0	1
Excision Spurs, both feet	1	0	1
Excision Arteriovenous Aneurysm, L. Brachial Artery	0	1	1
Excision foreign body, R. Arm	1	1	2
Left Carotid Ligation	0	2	2
Correction of Hammer Toe	1	0	1
Amputation of fingers /or toes	0	3	3
Removal bone plate & Screws, R. Femur	0	2	2
Repair Lacerations of fingers	0	1	1
Repair Laceration of right thigh	0	1	1
Skin graft r. hand	1	1	2
Reduction of fractures	2	4	6
Plaster casts, Leg /or Arm	4	3	7
Segmental ligation, lower left leg	1	0	1
Biopsy calcified tissue, L. Arm.	1	0	1
<u>RECTAL</u>			
Hemorrhoidectomy	9	5	14
Resection, Rectal cancer, with end to end anastomosis & cecostomy	0	1	1
Excision of Fistulous tract	1	1	2
Excision of Pilonidal cyst	2	0	2
Exploratory Laparotomy & Sigmoidostomy	0	1	1
Fistulectomy	0	1	1
Incision and Drainage of Rectal Abscess	0	1	1
Anoscopic Examination	1	0	1
Sigmoidoscopic Examination	7	3	10
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
L. Lumbar Sympathectomy	0	1	1
Spinal Fusion	1	0	1
Hemithyroidectomy	1	0	1
Removal Radicular Cyst, R. Mandible	0	1	1
Arteriogram	2	0	2
Excision of wart on face	1	0	1
Tannic Acid & Adrenalin applied to P.O. hemorrhage, Tonsillectomy	0	1	1
Biopsies	7	2	9
Applications plastic jackets	2	0	2

MISCELLANEOUS (Cont'd)

	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lumbar Punctures	13	23	36
Blood Donors	41	296	337

ANESTHESIA

Local	102	105	207
Spinal	36	39	75
GOE	5	7	12
Sodium Pentathol	6	9	15

LABORATORY: BLOOD TESTS

RBC	1699
Hemoglobin	1699
WBC	1806
Differentials	1806
Hematocrit	41
Reticulocyte Count	10
Thrombocyte Count	57
Bleeding & Clotting Time	197
Prothrombin Time	40
Blood Typing	605
Rh Typing	605
Cross Matching	443
BSR	1106
Blood Sugar	490
Glucose Tolerance Test	15
NPN	439
BUN	166
Blood Culture	8
Serum Bilirubin	46
Brosulfalein Test	7
Icteric Index	71
Cephalin Flocculation Test	46
Serum Amylase	17
Fragility of RBC	1
Serum Total Protein	203
Serum Albumen	210
Serum Globulin	210
Alkaline Phosphatase	8
Uric Acid	25
Hintons Sent Out	1014
Serum Cholesterol	46
Thymol Turbidity Test	8

URINE

Complete Routine Analysis	3267
24 hour Quantative Test	433
Bilirubin	95
Urobilinogen	95
Gram Stain of Sediment	88
PSP	4
Bence-Jones Protein	0
Concentration & Dilution Test	18
Hemoglobin	25
Sulkovitch Test	11

LABORATORYSPINAL FLUID

Cell Count	74
Total Protein	74
Gold Curve	74

FECES

Occult Blood	309
Bilirubin	6
Ova & Parasites	56

SPUTUM

Acid Fast	454
T.B. Culture	0
Examination for heart failure cells	3
Examination for elastic fibers	3
Gram Stain	261

MISCELLANEOUS

Gastric Analysis	119
BMR	46
Prostatic Smear	157
Smears of Secretion and Pus	259
Throat Smears	134
Throat Cultures	160
Smear of Stool for Acid Fast	5
Stool Fat Content	4

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Patients	462
Ultra-Violet Ray	141
Infra-Red	2087
Total Treatments	2690

X-RAYS

Patients	798
Plates	2165
Fluoroscopy	62
Total	2227
Staff	18
Plates	30

ELECTROCARDIOGRAMS

Patients	183
Staff	13

DENTAL DIVISION

Extractions	457
Fillings	1768
Treatments	167
Crowns Inserted	0
Bridges Inserted	0
Plates Inserted	175
Specials	1394
Prophylaxis	560
Examinations	547
X-rays	161
Root Canal Filling	8
Surgical Removal	23
Alveolectomy	4
Cysts Removed	4
Fractured Jaws	2
Smears	63
Number of Visits	3508

VALLEY FORCE

END CONTENT

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

Concord (Post Office Address, West Concord, Massachusetts)

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1952

Commissioner of Correction:

I submit, herewith, the 68th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The number of inmates on January 1, 1952 was 735 and the number remaining on December 31, 1952 was 618. The average age of all commitments was 21.81 and the average age of direct commitments from the court was 20.48 years. By direct commitment from the court 219 inmates were received. The total number of discharges for the year was 619 and the total number admitted during the year was 502. The Parole Board conducted 575 interviews during the year.

From February 8, 1952 through December 15, 1952 ten inmates escaped. Five of these were from the farm property, three from the main institution, and two from a detail engaged in work collecting evergreens at Groton, Mass. Of these, all but the three who ran away from the main institution were apprehended promptly and returned to the institution. The three referred to were apprehended the following day by outside police departments and were not returned due to prosecution on other charges resulting from their escape. The main incident of note during this year was the violent disturbance which occurred on July 1, 1952, involving the taking of several employees as hostages. Inasmuch as a complete investigation of this affair was made by your office, this is a matter of record.

MAINTENANCE

The maintenance program for 1952 consisted of painting the following departments: Chapel, Shoe Shop, Engine Room, Storehouse, Dining Room, Guard Room and Paint Shop. We also continued a project started in 1951 of painting the wing blocks which contain 950 inmate rooms. Carpentry and masonry work was confined mostly to repairs of roofs, gutters, doors, floors etc., in an effort to keep up the buildings until major repairs can be made.

The Engineering Department reports the following work done: New boiler installed at Farm Dormitory; Completion of shaft line, circulating fans and all other mechanical work in connection with the new dry kiln; New electrical line to the stockade; Complete overhaul of the shaft and gear box of No. 2 stoker; Overhaul of potato machine in kitchen; New heating unit in the tumbler in the dryer at the laundry; New 2½" steam supply line to the stockade which was in addition to the routine repairs for the industrial shops and institution as a whole.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

NIGHT SCHOOL

Night School was in progress from the first of the year until it recessed for the summer on May 16, 1952. The teaching staff consisted of 12 part-time teachers, 6 of whom worked four nights per week, the others two nights per week.

The enrollment in the Night School was compulsory for inmates who were not graduates of High School. The assignments were essentially as follows:

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Special Class - - - - -	18	students
Special DD Class - - - - -	13	"
Fourth Grade - - - - -	34	"
Fifth Grade - - - - -	48	"
Sixth Grade - - - - -	45	"
Seventh Grade - - - - -	12	"
Eighth Grade - - - - -	36	"
Algebra Class - - - - -	4	"
English and American History -	16	"
Total - - - - -	226	students

Classes were held four nights a week for the Special and Special DD Classes, to give opportunity for those students to obtain more of the basic fundamentals necessary to our way of life. Other classes met twice weekly for two hours per night. The results of this type of education left much to be desired, as for the most part the teachers were devoting more time to discipline in the classes than to teaching or attempting to teach pupils who were forced to seek an education.

DAY SCHOOL:

A change in administrative policy cancelled the compulsory night schooling and substituted voluntary day schooling, except for those unfortunates who had not mastered the basic fundamentals of reading and writing. There are currently 18 inmates enrolled in the "Americanization Course" and the results being obtained are very gratifying. There are a few who do not have the necessary mental ability to even participate in this fundamental course.

Those inmates who have voluntarily indicated their desire to further their education are tested to ascertain their abilities and weaknesses and a program is formulated for them to bring their deficiencies up and to further their formal education.

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The Day School was late in starting this fall due to the inability to secure satisfactorily qualified teachers. This has been overcome to some extent, two full-time teachers have been employed, and the "Americanization Course" is, and has been, functioning for approximately six weeks with gratifying results. Other classes are being formed to take care of the volunteers who at the present time are too few to make any statement of grades or subjects to be covered in the curriculum.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES:

Participation by inmates in the University Extension Courses remains at quite a high level, with some 150 to 200 currently enrolled. Results in most cases are satisfactory. The time lag in the return of corrected lessons tends to discourage a few, but for the most part the activity in the courses is satisfactory. "Automotive Mechanics" remains the most popular course and the grades received by the students is most satisfactory.

TRADE SCHOOL:

The Trade School continues to be a maintenance function which is without the jurisdiction of the School Department.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

During the Winter and Spring months we had a program of Basketball and Boxing on Monday nights. This is known as the Monday Night Club. Basketball consists of a team organized in the institution playing games with local and nearby teams from outside. Boxing consists entirely of boxers from within the institution.

Commencing with the Spring and Summer schedule, we have Battalion and Company baseball. There are four battalions and six company teams. The battalion teams play on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Company teams play Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Fridays. Sundays, Holidays and some Saturdays are devoted to games with teams from outside the institution.

During yard every day we also have available Volleyball, Handball and Horseshoe games.

On Holidays we have Handball and Horseshoe tournaments for the inmates for prizes. There is also a Track-Meet consisting of the following events:

100 Yard Dash	High Jump
220 Yard Dash	Broad Jump
440 Yard Run	Shot Put
880 Yard Run	Relay Races
Mile Run	Baseball Throw

The Fall schedule consists of Football, Soccerball, Basketball, Volleyball, Handball and Horseshoe pitching.

We have a battalion **schedule** for the four battalion teams. These teams play on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This year we organized four more teams comprising players who were under one-hundred and fifty pounds, and who might not have had a chance to play with the bigger fellows. They played their games on Sunday afternoons.

This year, for the first time, we brought in three football teams from outside the institution and they played an all-star team from here. This turned out to be very successful.

During the summer we borrowed the boxing ring from the Boston Park Department twice and we had a schedule of bouts with a boxing team from Camp Edwards. The second time we borrowed it we had a match scheduled with Quonset Naval Station and through a misunderstanding this team landed at Norfolk Prison Colony. We also used the Camp Devens ring and had outdoor bouts between the boys on the farm and the boys from inside.

This department cooperates with the Defective Delinquent Department and also with the farm in regards to sports and sports equipment. We also see that a schedule of outside softball and baseball games are arranged for the farm.

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The number of inmates involved in various sports are as follows:

Baseball	(6 Companies)	(4 Battalions)	144 men
Softball	(6 Companies)	(4 Battalions)	144 men
Football	(4 Battalions)	(4 Little League)	120 men
Track & Field	- - - - -	- - - - -	70 men
Handball & Horseshoes	- - - - -	- - - - -	100 men
Sports Officials	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 men

Daily yard consists of the following:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday: 3:15 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

Wednesday: 2:30 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

Saturday: 1:15 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

Sunday: 2:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

RECORDS SECTION

The new year again found this department with a complete staff of permanent employees. However, on April 1, 1952 one of the social workers was granted a leave of absence to accept a position of a temporary parole officer and he was immediately replaced by a temporary social worker who completed the year with the department. This change had no apparent effect on the new program as prior established standards were maintained.

This year the field assignments were divided between two of the social workers, one worker was assigned to cover Middlesex County and the other Essex County. One hundred and forty-three calls were required to complete one hundred and twenty-eight assignments on one hundred and six inmates. Forty-nine of these assignments were received from Mass. State Prison and one special was completed for the Bridgewater State Hospital. Twenty-one days of field work were required to complete the above assignments.

Four hundred and fifty-four personal interviews were conducted this year by the social workers. Two hundred and ninety-three interviews were at

the request of the inmates and one hundred and sixty-one interviews were made in connection with departmental or other agency business. To facilitate the conduct of these routine interviews, one special day each week was set aside for this purpose with the workers available at all times to conduct interviews of an emergency nature.

Five meetings of the Transfer Board were held during the year and one hundred and ten inmates were considered. Of this number, forty-nine were approved for transfer to the State Prison Colony and thirty-one were rejected. The Board voted to retain twenty-three of these inmates at this institution and action on seven cases was postponed to later dates.

There was one official meeting of the Prison Camp Transfer Board held this year and twenty-five inmates were considered. Of this number eight were approved for transfer and five were rejected. This Board voted to retain eleven inmates at this institution and the consideration of one case was postponed to a later date. On one occasion the Director of the Camps visited, twenty-four cases were screened at the time and eleven of this number were interviewed by the Director. Apparently four were approved, as they were transferred to the camp shortly thereafter.

This year records were maintained as to the number of inquiries made by outside criminal agencies seeking information regarding former inmates. One hundred and sixty-six such inquiries were recorded regarding one hundred and sixty former inmates. Fifty-three of these were from major correctional institutions located in twenty-three of our states, and sixteen were from county courts located in five states. Seventy-five source materials were forwarded to Mass. State Prison upon their request and five were requested by the State Farm. We received seventeen inquiries from two of our Superior Courts and one District Court.

The need of an additional clerk is felt as many costly work hours of the social workers are spent filing material received during the conduct of their

investigations when they could devote this time to the inauguration of a modern treatment program by utilizing the results of their investigations in the possible rehabilitation of some of our inmates.

During the year 284 men were admitted for confinement at this institution, 219 being direct from the courts, 48 received on transfer from Mass. State Prison, 5 on transfer from the State Prison Colony and 12 from the Houses of Correction.

The average age of all commitments during the past year was 21.81. The average age of direct court commitments was 20.48. The average age of men transferred from other institutions was 24.90.

There were one hundred and eleven permanent transfers from this institution during the past year, 49 to the State Prison Colony, 6 to the Mass. State Prison, 9 to the State Farm, Department for Defective Delinquents, 3 to the Houses of Correction, 11 to the Plymouth Prison Camp. There were 89 temporary transfers, 70 to the State Prison Colony for medical treatment, 19 to the Bridgewater State Hospital for observation.

FARM

The following compilation of figures for the fiscal year January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952 is herewith reported and the comparative differences tabulated with respect to increase or decrease as shown over the five year average of 1947 to 1951 inclusive. Some of these differences are due to decreased planting because of the low inmate count and some to lack of inmate labor and very adverse growing weather.

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>1947-1951</u>	<u>PRODUCTION 1952</u>	<u>INCREASE %</u>	<u>DECREASE %</u>
Vegetables	477, 680 lbs.	358,223 lbs.		25.77 %
Potatoes	262, 513 lbs.	67,350 lbs.		78.93 %
Meat (Beef, Pork & Veal)	41, 606 lbs.	40,143 lbs.		3.51 %

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<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>1947-1951</u>	<u>PRODUCTION 1952</u>	<u>INCREASE %</u>	<u>DECREASE %</u>
Poultry	1,814 lbs.	1.218½ lbs.		32.84 %
Eggs	7,326½ doz.	7,660 lbs. doz.	4.55 %	
Milk	483,549 lbs.	420,918 lbs.		12.33 %
Hay	445,971 lbs.	514,291 lbs.	13.28 %	
Ensilage Corn & Legumes	618,041 lbs.	821,129 lbs.	24.73 %	

A very severe and costly drought took heavy toll of all farm crops in this area. July was the hottest and driest in the history of New England. Seven Boston records were broken and two were equalled, as only 0.52 inches fell-the lowest of any July on record.

The use of irrigation saved the squash and tomato crops. We were unable to water hayland, pasture or corn crops. Thus a heavy toll was taken of these and other crops.

Due to a lack of inmate help and severe weather conditions, little was accomplished in soil conservation work. However, the new pasture is still being ripped up and grubbed out for re-seeding.

About 75 yards of new road was laid with a three inch rock fill bottom near the cowbarn. The new service road alongside new Route 2 received a little attention. However, the project is scarcely started. Old roads have been kept in repair but 2000 gallons of heavy oil is badly needed for these roads. Approximately 20,000 pine trees were cut off the Mayflower Hill section in order to give the other trees room to grow as they have filled in rapidly and some were dying from overcrowding.

The ball field was again built up during the winter months and is now nearly completed as far as the fill in is concerned. A retaining wall was built along one side of it as it had washed badly.

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A Farmall Super "A" was purchased this year giving us two good tractors. However, the third tractor, a 1938 Farmall-F, is in poor condition and should be traded this year along with the old snow plow which, because it is of the drawbar type, will not fit the newer models. Farm implements, such as manure spreaders, are needed badly here as much of this equipment is horse-drawn and is obsolete.

Three trucks are available. Two in good condition. Much money has been spent for the 1946 Ford as it is in poor condition and should be traded. This truck has plowed snow now for seven years and is badly worn.

Seven horses are now available and are sound and in good condition. New harnesses were purchased and should last many years. The wagon situation here is bad and other tip carts are urgently needed.

The swine herd now numbers 151 animals--one boar, three sows and 147 shoats. Their health has been good, feed has been plentiful and we were enabled to produce 33,226 lbs. of pork without the use of grain. While pigs do well in the old piggery, the facilities are inadequate and the new piggery should be hurried to completion.

The herd now numbers 90 animals, 3 bulls, 46 heifers and 5 calves. The three bulls are on lease. The general herd health has been good. We still have some mastitic trouble but only 5 cows in the #3 class, and they, with the #2 cows, are under treatment and should clean up. We had a run of bull calves from the cows that should have supplied our replacements so we did not keep heifer calves from the lower half of the herd. Thus it was necessary to get some calves from other institutions. The very dry July took heavy toll of our milk production as it was necessary to drive the cattle to the Acton farm when the pastures burned up. Also we kept a heifer that aborted and one cow that should have been disposed of if the replacements were available or had the pasture not burned off. These factors lowered our herd average temporarily.

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Two herdsmen were hired this year which puts our supervisory staff at the barn in excellent condition. With these two trained men, we have reason to believe that the program inaugurated by Mr. Talmadge and our own policies will be carried to completion. Previously, poor supervision cost us in production and in increase of mastitis, which is a factor.

The flock now numbers 712 hens. 600 chicks were purchased and 542 were housed this fall. The health of this flock was excellent and 7,600 dozen eggs were produced. Two hundred eighty were killed for meat. The new chicks were late starting to lay which caused a decrease in production. However, they are now laying over 75%.

A very dry July cost us heavily in all farm produce. From the middle of June we have operated this farm with less than the normal number of inmates. During the time of the riot and following that we were down twenty or more inmates in the count, which of course did not allow us to give the garden crops, in many instances, the care necessary for good production. Also, the attitude existing at the time among the inmates caused a loss of work. In some instances gangs accomplished only 50% of their normal work previous to the upset. Some tomatoes were lost and other crops were late being harvested for the above reason. A loss of production naturally resulted.

Considering the weather and the existing conditions at this institution during the past summer, results were all that could be expected.

But for the excellent cooperation of the officers assigned to this department the results would have been less, as the handling of the inmates during that time and since is more difficult than normally.

RELIGION

The report of the Catholic Chaplain follows:

We are getting a clearer understanding of the functions of the Catholic Chaplain in a correctional institution. In past years, the Catholic Chaplain

was often a general utility man. He helped in the library, he secured positions for men released, he made decisions on cases of parole and he begged clemency from judges. Now these functions have been gradually taken over by specialists. This correctional institution has librarians, social workers, parole officers, psychiatrists and other specialized workers. It might appear at first glance as if the work of the Chaplain had been narrowed. The fact is however, that he has been given larger opportunities for spiritual ministrations.

Considered in the broadest sense, the Catholic Chaplain may now be regarded as the general morale worker of the institution. He has a deep and abiding religious faith and a real and sympathetic understanding of people which underlies his spiritual message and his relationship to the inmates and the staff. He is in a position, therefore, to set a tone to the whole institutional program. This is true whether he be representative of the Protestant, Catholic or Jewish group. As a member of the institutional staff, the Catholic Chaplain works in close cooperation with all the officials. He shows an interest in the work and an appreciation of it. As a friend, he is available to them and their families, when they so desire, as spiritual counselor. He has a sympathetic understanding of the work of other members of the staff. He also develops an understanding and appreciation of the general program of the institution, including the activities of the custodial, medical, parole, educational, vocational and recreational departments.

While the Catholic Chaplain works with other members of the staff, he retains his own unique position as "a teacher of God's law and a minister of God's grace," to quote Chaplain William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains of the United Army. At no time, for example, does he assume the role of a custodial officer. The Catholic Chaplain often demonstrates his intelligent interest in recreational and similar endeavors. Although it is not a part of his work

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to administer such programs, he often assists with and is present at athletic contests, and at times participates in various special programs organized by the inmates.

The Catholic Chaplain makes it a point to visit the school, the shops and the yard as frequently as possible. The informal visits give him an opportunity to mingle freely with both the inmates and the officers and to establish many of the friendly relationships based upon much of his work.

He pays particular attention to inmates in situations where morale is apt to be particularly low, and where the ministrations of the Catholic Religion are likely to be especially needed. Most important among these places are the hospital and the segregation units.

Inmates of this correctional institution feel that they can go to the Catholic Chaplain for help on many problems which could not be discussed with institutional officials. They rightly regard him as a person set apart. This places the Chaplain in a very delicate position. He must be able to strike a balance between his relationships to inmates and his relationships to staff. He bears in mind the difficulties of the task which the law of the land has laid upon the Superintendent, and endeavors not to add to those difficulties. For example, much as he may wish to serve as liason between inmates and their friends outside, he advises himself of all laws and regulations with reference to mail and messages and acts with these and similar regulations always in mind. In other words, he realizes that his efforts toward the regeneration of men in prison is part of a larger effort for which the Superintendent is primarily responsible. The officials of the institution must look upon the Chaplain as one of their colleagues and at the same time the inmates must regard him as their friend. His function as liason between the two groups is important, not in his giving of information but in his interpretation of underlying needs, feelings and convictions.

It is in interviewing that the Catholic Chaplain comes closest to the inmates. This process begins while they are in the pre-induction period (Dept. 10) and even in these initial contacts much may sometimes be accomplished. The Chaplain does not regard his interviewing at this stage merely or mainly as a matter of building up information. Most of that is available to him from the records made by the reformatory officials. His purpose is rather to lay the foundation for pastoral and confidential relationships with those whom are coming under his spiritual care. He provides them with an opportunity to discuss their problems and he avoids extracting information that other workers have already secured. He is at pains to interpret his own work to them, that he has been placed there as their spiritual advisor, that he represents their Church.

In his first interview the Catholic Chaplain does not give the inmates a great amount of advice. He knows that counseling on personal and religious problems requires a careful study and close contact over a longer period of time. He recognizes that the inmates are frequently disillusioned-that they tend to trust very few people. They often regard themselves as persons who have been rejected by society, as in their youth many have been rejected by their families. People have been generally inclined to condemn and criticize them. They look to the Chaplain for a different sort of treatment. They seek acceptance, encouragement, a new hope in life. As their confinement goes on, interviewing to these ends is continued. The specific method of dealing with inmates in interviews are as numerous as there are inmates. The Catholic Chaplain takes care that his contacts with each individual are on the basis of individual situations and needs.

In order to inspire devotion and confidence necessary in carrying on his work as an interviewer and counselor, the Catholic Chaplain has been given the utmost cooperation.

In the program for religious worship in this correctional institution the Chaplain seeks the closest approximation possible to the liturgy in churches outside the walls. The ideal situation would be a separate Chapel in which the Blessed Sacrament would always be present. In such a religious atmosphere the inmates would have the consolation of visits and spiritual Communion in times of depression.

The Department of Correction has allotted to the Institution \$50,000 for the renovation of the upper half of the school building for three chapels. One for each major faith.

The plans for the Catholic Chapel have been approved and the work on construction should begin soon. We are looking forward to this Chapel with eager anticipation.

The program of religious education as carried on by the Catholic Chaplain varies a great deal from one institution to another. In this institution, however, a sincere effort is made to integrate religious education with the general educational program. Opportunity is given to conduct the religious educational program in such a way as not to interfere with leisure time activities of a recreational nature. Reading matter is an essential part of this education. The Catholic Chaplain has his own library but he also makes the fullest possible use of existing library facilities. Small libraries of "professional" literature, supplementing the Chaplain's own, are increasingly built up.

The Chaplain relates his work very closely to that of the parole officer. It is their mutual concern to use most beneficially the information which the parole officer constantly secures concerning the families of the inmates. The Chaplain specifically relates his counseling to the parole planning for each inmate. He is prepared to offer counsel with reference to the men with whom he has had close contact. While the parole officer maintains contacts with the social agencies of the communities, the Chaplain is in position to suggest

the contribution that Catholic agencies are able to render to the inmates welfare. Sometimes the Chaplain, through his community contacts, and, above all, through his contacts with other priests, is instrumental in awakening interest in the inmates on the part of their families. In this way he is sometimes able to aid in healing even serious family breaches and to help bring inmates and their families together.

The Chaplain who has made his place in the life of the correctional institution has an important contribution to make to the American community. No educational or correctional institution can achieve much until American communities are willing to give ex-inmates another opportunity of finding their normal place in community life. So long as people continue to retain prejudice indiscriminately against paroled prisoners, the work of rehabilitation is almost impossible. The Chaplain with mature experience is doing much to change the attitude of American communities in this regard. In so doing, however, he is careful to emphasize the program rather than himself. All programs of community interpretation undertaken by the Chaplain of the work of the prison are arranged in close cooperation with prison authorities. The Catholic Chaplain with experience who plans his program carefully with prison authorities does well to undertake a program of community education. He seeks opportunity for preaching at Holy Name dinners, Communion breakfasts and the like. We supply through Our Lady of Ransom Guild, two hundred magazines each week to the inmates ~~ir~~regardless of their religious convictions. We must have the support of Our Lady of Ransom Guild for it is through material things that we come to the spiritual.

The factual results and activities of the Catholic Chaplain's work for 1952 are as follows:

Attendance at Mass (Sundays and Holy Days) average per Sunday350
Attendance at the Mission450

Attendance St. Blaise and Ash Wednesday	800
Average No. of Confessions per week	60
Average No. of Communion per week	60
Interviews per week	70

The annual mission was conducted by the LaSalette Fathers. It was a grand success especially when the Confessions and the Communion were tabulated at the end.

Confirmation was held November 21st and Bishop Eric MacKenzie confirmed the men. There were 28 in the class. Five Jesuits under Father John McCarthy S.J. instructed the men.

Converts to the Faith were eleven this year. First Communion were thirteen.

Our Lady of Ransom Guild distributed Christmas boxes to the men at Christmas. The guild has been instrumental in the distribution of clothing for inmates leaving the institution. The Guild has arranged entertainment for the inmates.

The men built a new altar for confirmation and it has been used every Sunday and Holy day since then.

Spiritual Bouquets were distributed to the men and they were urged to send these home to their folks and to keep the promises of Communion, etc.

The men have formed a choir under the direction of a capable inmate and they have sung three High Masses.

The following is the report of the Protestant Chaplain:

During the year 1952 we have held services for the Protestant men every Sunday morning, with an average attendance of 150. Four Sundays were observed as American Prison Sunday in keeping with the program of the Salvation Army. At each of these services the group from the Cambridge Division were present and the band, etc. provided the music. Other groups participated in the services at various times and the response of the inmates was very favorable.

A Bible Study class has been organized and is scheduled for each Saturday

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afternoon. There are 20 members and they attend the class on their free time.

We have had six services of Holy Communion which were well attended.

The service was conducted by the Chaplain with the help of several inmates.

A sponsorship program has been set up in the Massachusetts Congregational Conference with the Chaplain acting as an advisor. The purpose of this program is to give friendly aid and assistance to those inmates who have proven themselves worthy of assistance. So far, there are eight who are working on this system and, as soon as work and a proper home situation is located, they will be released from here on parole and will be guided by the committees from the eight churches which are interested.

The Protestant Chaplain has been selecting the movies for Sundays and holidays and the men have felt that the selection of movies was excellent.

Several new books have been added to the library, approximately 200 and we have used these to replace some of the older volumes. We have also been able to supply magazines (current issues of Life, Time, Saturday Evening Post, etc., for all the inmates.

On the whole, a great deal has been accomplished during this past year. There are many instances where the Chaplain has been able to help men spiritually, as well as in more material ways. There is still a great deal of work to be done in this respect and the work will grow as each year comes along.

MEDICAL

During the year of 1952 the Medical Department has been conducted as usual although with a great many minor changes as well as a few major ones.

The cooperation between the Front Office, Norfolk Prison Colony Hospital and this department has been of the highest quality and has been greatly appreciated in every respect.

The Farm Dispensary has handled more minor treatments than during the past year forestalling the need for inmates reporting to the hospital from the Farm Department with minor complaints and aiding in the recognition of serious illnesses at their outbreak.

This department has kept the various other departments under the strictest medical inspection to insure cleanliness and sanitary conditions. The Dining Room and Kitchens have been under very close supervision to insure the proper handling of food and the Doctor has visited Departments #9 and #10 every day to inspect conditions and examine the inmates held in detention there, and also to give physical examinations to the newly-arrived inmates.

As a whole, the Hospital Department has preserved, or improved upon, the standards set in previous years as far as the health of the inmate body is concerned.

The statistical report is as follows:

Out-Patient Department:

Visits (Sick line included) 10,671

Hospital Ward:

Patients 382

Average bed days per patient4.3

Blood (Hinton) specimens for serological examination 344

Positive 50

Negative 265

Doubtful 4

Rejected (Unsatisfactory) 25

Patients treated for Syphilis 9

Treatments given 278

Optometrist:

Examinations	157
Consultations	38
Glasses Issued	141
Repairs	24
Typhoid Innoculations	908
Smallpox Vaccinations	302
Tetanus Anti-Toxin Injections	8
X-Rays taken	1,137
Donations to Mobile Blood Banks (Pints)	704
Medical Transfers to State Prison Colony Hospital	83
Examinations	835
Incoming	309
Outgoing	372
Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat (Specialist)	115
Skin (Specialist)	14
Orthopaedic (Specialist)	26
Electrodesiccations	34
Boxing and Basketball (Monday Night Club)	159
Football - (Recreation Field - Tackle)	314

DENTAL

The report of dental work accomplished during the year 1952 follows:

Patients interviewed	1,778
Examinations	570
Extractions	383
Amalgam Fillings	230
Porcelain Fillings	159

Treatments	309
X-rays	128
Artificial Dentures	112
Cleanings	113

Denture work is let out on contract quarterly. Some of this work has been very satisfactory. Unsatisfactory cases have been returned for reconstruction.

In October of 1952, a survey of all inmates were made by the Tufts College Dental Research Team. They were well pleased with the condition of the mouths they examined. They issued a toothbrush and a tube of toothpaste to every inmate. A further survey will be made to compare the results.

There have been certain instances where patients were referred to the Norfolk Prison Colony for full mouth extractions, impacted wisdom teeth and fractured jaw cases, due to lack of hospital facilities here.

Considering the constant turnover of population, every effort is being made to give good dentistry.

We have requested that a Ritter Dental X-ray machine be purchased from the 1953 budget. In case of emergency, when the large machine goes out of order, the physician could use this machine.

INDUSTRIES

The Massachusetts Reformatory Industries Net Sales for the year ending December 31, 1952 is in the amount of \$284,141.75. This is a decrease of 13.29% under the previous year. The analysis of the Sales by departments is as follows: Cloth Department, \$109,905.55; Furniture Department, \$173,848.75; and the Auto Repair Department, \$387.45.

All departments have decreased from the previous year. The Cloth Department has decreased \$20,594.15; the Furniture Department shows less by

\$22,492.77; and the Auto Repair Department's decline is in the amount of \$451.35. It seems that the greater part of the reduction of Sales has occurred in the last six months' period, probably due to the unrest among the inmates since the disturbance at this institution in July 1952 and also due to the shortage of inmate help.

The Cloth Department appears to have trouble producing finished goods in an amount necessary to overcome the overhead this department carries.

The Furniture Department has plenty of back orders and it is hoped that the production will increase to put it on a good financial footing.

The Auto Repair Department was not open for repair work most of the past year and went out of business in July 1952.

The dry kiln of the Furniture Department is now in operation so that plenty of material should be on hand for processing. The Furniture Department was also issued a grant of \$60,000.00 in April 1952 which is being used to purchase new woodworking machinery. This should also help to increase production.

The Cloth Department, with its antiquated machinery, was issued a grant in the amount of \$40,000.00 on December 29, 1952. This money is to be used for the purchase of modern blanket looms and should help to a great degree in future production.

The inventory of the stock on hand at the close of the year ending December 31, 1952 is as follows:

Raw Material	\$133,114.53
Finished Goods	31,542.52

The Raw Material on hand is 8% higher and the Finished Goods 6% lower than last year.

The State Treasurer Industrial Fund Account of the Massachusetts Reformatory Industries as of December 31, 1952 is in the amount of \$84,285.82.

Of this amount, will be deducted the balance of Allotments for salaries in the amount of \$60,496.22. Also unpaid for the past three years are the Heat, Light, Power charges to the Mass. Reformatory Maintenance Division in the amount of \$90,416.36.

At the end of the year 245 inmates were employed in the Industrial Departments--a decrease of 96 from the previous year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The tar and gravel roofs are in poor condition and the slate roofs are also in need of repair.

The main wall around the institution shows considerable deterioration.

Funds have been requested in our 1954 budget to provide outside services in making these major repairs and additional funds will be requested in the 1955 budget to continue many of the repairs to our buildings.

On our Corliss engine, we should follow through with such repairs as necessary so that it may be in condition to guarantee the continuous operation of our woolen mill.

For some time we have had bearing sleeves and new coupling bushings that should be installed in our Elliott turbine. It is felt advisable that a field engineer from this company be requested to supervise the installation of this equipment.

A filter system should be installed in the pond station to prevent meadow mud and silt from entering our domestic water supply. Clogging of pipes, discoloration of washing and bathing water, as well as caking on the inside of our boilers and storage tanks could thereby be eliminated to a great extent.

It is desirable that the present system of mass bathing be abandoned and toward that end it is respectfully recommended that two cells on each

tier of the East and West Wings be converted to shower stalls and one cell on each tier of the South Wing be similarly converted. Showers could then be taken individually at a time when the demand for laundry and industry is not present thus assuring a flow of warm water.

It is recommended that a survey be made towards the advisability of changing the electric current from DC to AC for the entire institution. The purchase of DC appliances becomes increasingly difficult and more expensive and we are now in a position where certain sections of the institution are on DC, others on AC, and still others on both systems which are interchangeable. Such a survey would include the installation of new feeders in order that the wattage in the cells may be stepped up to provide proper lighting for reading and cell study.

We wish to respectfully point out the necessity of installing new kitchen equipment in order that a more varied menu prepared in a palatable manner may be presented. At present we have no means of surface cooking and the facilities for deep fat frying are not capable of the large output required which necessitates a much longer period of preparation that is conducive to an appetizing result.

The tables in the Dining Room currently covered with some form of fiber board should be replaced with a metal or composition top which should prove much less expensive for maintenance.

In an attempt to provide wholesome interest during the evening hours and reduce the number of hours spent by inmates in a cell, it is respectfully recommended that twenty additional Correction Officers be added to our roster. Such activities as avocational work, hobby club, Red Cross classes, debating societies, orchestra rehearsals, Alcoholic Anonymous meetings, bible classes, basketball games, gymnastics, boxing etc. could

then be introduced which should tend to change the attitude of the participants and dispel some of the futility which of necessity exists at present.

Three full time School Teachers are respectfully recommended to be added to the personnel in order that a school system on a half day basis, five days a week, may be continued and expanded.

The extensive needs of the Industries Division of the Institution are recognized and the installation of the new woodworking machinery already ordered will aid no end towards the proper reorganization of that section of the Division.

The Textile Section, however, demands attention and it is hoped that we may be provided with some modern automatic looms as a step towards the reorganization of that section.

The building itself should be completely renovated replacing the old wooden floors with concrete and the present wooden sash, much of which demands attention, with steel factory sash thus adding not only more natural light to the working areas but also security to the building itself.

It is recommended that attention be given to the construction of a pedestrian trap and Guardroom office and that the Armory be moved in the process of such construction to a fire proof room secured by steel door with a prison lock.

At the same time consideration should be given to the installation of a switchboard with full protection from interference either from within or from without.

It is respectfully recommended that consideration be given to the feasibility of segregating and treating certain types of psychopaths present in our penal population. This recommendation stems from the knowledge that any programme of betterment is currently established at a low level in any institution because of the presence of this type, lacking

as they are in social responsiveness, emotional stability and self control.

Grateful acknowledgement is made herewith of the continued willing assistance and cooperation of the Commissioner of Correction, other members of the Department and all members of the Massachusetts Reformatory personnel.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD S. GRENNAN (Sgd.)

Superintendent

VALLEY FORCE

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1952

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit the 75th Annual Report of the Reformatory for Women. On December 31, 1952, there were 211 women and 41 babies. The largest number of women at anytime during the year was 241. The largest number of babies was 43.

In common with many correctional institutions for women throughout the nation our population shows a reduction. It is believed that there are two factors contributing to this result, a more effective use of probation by the Courts before sentence, and a more thorough diagnosis and treatment of offenders in the institution after sentence. It is possible also that the community work of prevention undertaken by social agencies is making itself felt by providing better opportunities and more guidance for young women.

The year has been marked by two constructive improvements. Under the direction of Mrs. Martha Schwab, formerly a teacher in Clinton Farms Reformatory for Women in New Jersey a Junior Division has been set up in a remodeled wing of the main institution. This cares for the young girls for whom Hodder Hall, our Youth Cottage is not available. These girls live in a home life unit, furnished by the Friendly Visitors Friends of Framingham. The living arrangements are simple and attractive and the girls have the benefit of expert counseling.

The second improvement is the opening of the Maude Ophelia Unit for elderly women. These are primarily alcoholics. They have benefitted by the special diets, handcraft therapy and recreational facility. The dining room and recreation room were furnished by Friendly Visitors. We are especially grateful to the Commissioner for the fine radio.

A number of distinguished foreign penologists have visited us during the year. Mr. M.B.A. Koneri, Fulbright scholar from India, Lady Montague Norman, Chairman of the National Association for Mental Health of Great Britain and a member of the London County Council, and Miss Molly Mellandey, Commissioner of Correction for Women and Girls of England. Mr. G. Hedley Basher, Deputy-Minister, Department of Reform Institutions, Canada, arranged to have Miss Julia Kay study with us for two weeks for the purpose of preparing herself for leadership in reformation. She is an assistant Superintendent of a Reformatory in Toronto.

During the Christmas holidays the Salvation Army, the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom and the young women and men of the Gordon College of Theology and Missions gave our students wonderful parties and individual gifts.

October 19th, I had the honor to appear with the Governor and the Commissioner on his Excellency's T.V. program "Today's Criminals--Tomorrow's Citizens."

I inclose some reports from various departments.

In closing the year, permit me to express the deepest gratitude to the Commissioner for your unfailing aid in support of the work of the Reformatory and for your understanding of the problems of rehabilitation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Miriam Van Waters,
Superintendent

Nursery Department

The average nursery count during 1952 has slightly increased over the year 1951 but still remains considerably less than it was during the war years. This is a wholesome situation for the emotional development of individual children without the deprivations that come with crowding and hurry in handling large groups. The staff devotes a great deal of time to teaching and guidance of the mother-child relationship.

We are glad to report another year of good general health among the babies of this institution. Dr. Joseph Merriam continues to direct our medical program, stressing prevention of infection through careful diet, immunization and teaching mothers how to maintain good health standards. When the need arises, we still have Framingham Union Hospital, Children's Hospital and other community agencies to assist us in this program, but we can no longer integrate this in the experience of the mothers since they can not accompany their children to out-patient clinics or visit them in outside hospitals.

Thirteen mothers this year were given the privilege of day work so that they could accumulate a fund for caring for their children on release. Five other mothers who are capable of good work and sustained effort were barred from this opportunity because of the legislation of 1950 depriving all those students serving a sentence as a Defective Delinquent from the day work program.

The Lullaby Club, composed of mothers, pregnant women and other students assigned to work in the nursery, has been very active during the past year and increasingly so during the holiday season. The club members made many attractive shoulder corsages and ornaments which were sold in the front office. Infant sweaters, bonnets and booties have been sold throughout the year. The club is self-supporting, purchasing its own handcraft materials. The meetings give opportunities for each member to contribute ideas and are enthusiastically attended.

The annual children's party in the picnic pavilion on June 27 was a very happy event. Fifty-eight children attended with their mothers and enjoyed the play equipment and a live menagerie including a calf, pigs and chickens. Each mother who attended had an opportunity to talk for a few minutes to Dr. Van Waters apart from the other guests and received from her a personal remembrance--a token of her congratulations on their persistent and self-denying efforts for their children's welfare. The gifts for the children, wrapped as grabs, were contributed by friends in the community. We are deeply grateful to the Friendly Visitors committee who made attendance possible for several mothers eager to bring their children but unable to afford the cost of transportation. Five visitors drove their own cars, and four mothers who came from a distance were reimbursed for train and bus fares for themselves and their children.

We still look forward hopefully to:

- a. Removal of restrictions on day work so that it will be possible for all mothers as preparation for their release.
- b. Authority to have mothers accompany children when it is necessary for them to be taken into the community.

Nursery Department continued

We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to Commissioner Grossman and Dr. Van Waters for their concern for the welfare of each individual mother and baby. On August 10 a committee of the American Legion put on a picnic and entertainment for Mothers and babies.

Education Department

80% of student body registered in one or more of our 23 classes. At present time there are 12 clubs including Audubon, Camp Fire, Garden Club, A. A. and two side club. This last club is in the nature of an inmate council which handles student welfare and recreation problems. It meets with the Superintendent. A list of correspondence courses were offered by the Massachusetts Department of Education. About 10% of the women have completed one or more.

Mr. Stephen Hamilton, a specialist in remedial reading and arithmetic has conducted night classes throughout the year. There has been enthusiastic response and we are grateful for this Volunteer service.

Elba Sheldon, Head Teacher

Medical Report

In the past year the entire medical program at the Women's Reformatory in Framingham has undergone a change. Since I have assumed responsibility the following program has been inaugurated.

All pregnant mothers are now seen twice a month for their prenatal and postnatal care by the Obstetricians from the Framingham Union Hospital. These men make two visits a month, examine the patients and make suggestions regarding their care. Upon admission to the Framingham Union Hospital they are delivered by these members of the obstetrical service, all of whom are fully qualified obstetricians. While at the hospital they are treated as private patients as far as the hospital and the doctor are concerned. The Chief of Obstetrics has set up a program for a full vitamin therapy, bi-weekly urinalysis and monthly blood count. Any obstetrical problems are referred to the doctor on service. The children are seen by the pediatrician, who makes one visit a week.

At present we have a new optometrist and have been able to obtain new equipment for him. The old metal eyeglass frame has been changed, our girls are now receiving the zylonite frame used in private practice. This has produced additional advantages of improved fitting quality, less breakage, little or no increase in cost and psychologically the girls react better to this type of frame. At the present time the patients are seen by appointment but it is planned that in the near future all patients admitted to the institution will automatically be seen by the optometrist for eye examinations. This will be instituted when our backlog of previous patients has been completed.

Surgical patients are seen by me and if surgery is recommended they are referred to the Framingham Union Hospital where a rotating service is maintained and the patients are admitted as private patients. Usually these patients are sent back shortly afterwards to the institution for their follow-up care.

At the present time we have four surgeons, two orthopedic men, four obstetricians, two cardiologists and two ophthalmologists on call at all times for our institution.

I feel that there is no necessity for x-ray equipment in this institution because the patients referred to Dr. Ferrucci's office, the local radiologist, who examines the patient, reads x-rays and refers them back to us. This enables us to eliminate the expense of an x-ray machine and film.

At the present time we have two projects under way. Once a month our girls go to the Framingham Union Hospital as volunteer blood donors. I am also conducting a menopausal project which seems to have some promise.

Dr. Van Waters has been most cooperative in understanding our problems. She has allowed us to add an extra room to the laboratory and I am now planning to enlarge the dispensary.

As in all institutions there are complaints and suggestions to be made. I feel that the nurses here are definitely underpaid. The salary is not commensurate with their ability and training. At the present time they receive less money than the female reformatory officer, who has had no actual training as far as care of patients is concerned. I feel that the whole salary scale for nurses should be revised. There is a great deal of secretarial work needed to keep accurate medical records and I feel that the secretary's salary should be revised also.

As you will notice in the enclosed report, we do a large amount of laboratory tests on all girls here. The scope of laboratory tests is gradually increasing as medicine progresses and I feel that our excellent laboratory technician should be reimbursed for the work she does.

In closing may I say that I have enjoyed working here. Dr. Van Waters has guided us over the rough spots and has certainly made my stay in this institution pleasant. The nursing staff has been very cooperative and I hope that in the coming year we may continue to serve this institution adequately in its needs.

J. J. O'Leary, Jr. M. D.

Hospital Statistics - 1952

Number of Hospital Admissions	499
Number of Out-Patients (Approximate)	20,932
Number of Alcoholics Treated	68
Number of Laboratory Tests Performed	1,302
Number of Lues Patients Treated	8
Number of Gonorrhea Patients Treated	7
Number of Patients Treated on Suspicion	11
Number of Surgical Patients to Framingham Union	14
Number of Deliveries at Framingham Union	34
Number of Medical Cases to Framingham Union	3
Total Cases to Framingham Union	83

Hospital Statistics (Cont.)

Patients seen by Dr. Ward	287
Patients seen by Dr. Baker	27
Patients seen by Dr. Berk	6
Patients seen by Dr. Tomb (to 6-19-52)	152
Patients seen by Dr. Oldach (from 7-9-52)	237
Patients seen by Dr. Barry (approximate)	1,040
Patients seen by Dr. Ferrucci	46

Day Work

I am pleased to report that the Day Work Program progressed rapidly during the year January 1st through December 31st, 1952. We now have 213 qualified employers, and to date about 125 different girls have gone to day work. The total amount of money earned for the year was \$8,523.90.

The girls going to day work are carefully screened. The neediest cases are given preference, especially the mothers. They are strictly supervised as to personal appearance and conduct.

I feel the day work has been of unlimited benefit to the girls going out. It has helped them not only financially but has been a great boost to their morale. It has enabled them to go out and see normal home life and to be with people who are interested in their welfare and wish to help them. I believe it is a great factor in the rehabilitation of these girls and when they are ready to again take their places in the community there is not such a great gap, with the necessary adjustments to be made, from institution to home life.

It is also gratifying to report practically 100% satisfaction on the part of the employers.

I am looking forward to an even better year in 1953.

Helen M. O'Neil

SOCIAL WORK AND RESEARCH

316 women were admitted. Each of the 316 admitted was seen on admission interview, counselled on legal and family problems, outside investigations were made and a program of treatment set up by the Classification committee.

Cooperation with and referral to the Alcoholic Clinic at Peter Bent Brigham has continued. The personal interviews of Assistant to the Commissioner, Mr. Daniel J. McDevitt, with women committed for Drunkenness to consider their desires, needs, and plans for release have been most helpful to both student and staff. Mr. McDevitt's warm, understanding personality, and kindly attitude has filled the most flagrant recidivist with hope and respect for authority. Every release has been made with staff recommendation and after careful consideration of the needs of the woman. This has lifted the morale in the treatment of the alcoholic.

We continue to accept students from the Simmons College School of Social Work for their field work training from December to May. These students bring a fresh approach to Social Work and are valuable to the

department in the application of their newly learned skills. This year we had Miss Roslyn Barrs from Montclair, New Jersey, who had had previous experience with blind children and Miss Kazu Oka from Japan, who will be a leader in Social Work in Japan when she returns as she will be one of the two trained social workers in that country.

It was the privilege of the Head Social Worker to be sent to the National Conference of Social Work in Chicago in May. It was a vast gathering of people devoting their lives to people in trouble and were seeking better ways of helping them. The general theme of the Conference, "Making the World Safe for Democracy", and the many closely related lectures, made one realize the tremendous importance of the treatment of women in our care who are all a part of our great Democracy.

Marjorie C. Cavanah, Head Social Worker

FARM

Dairy

A good deal was accomplished this year in increasing milk production and butterfat. The year ended with a yearly average of 12,824 pounds of milk and 468.8 pounds of butterfat, this is with a test of 3.68. I believe this will put the reformatory herd in the first three herds in the state. We will certainly be first in the county. This production was accomplished only through good breeding and by making use of this breeding by good management.

Four animals were entered in the Annual Black and White Show held at Shrewsbury and were able to take two blue ribbons. There is one animal of which we are very proud, R. W. Avalon Bay State. This animal is thirteen years old and will be fourteen when she finishes this lactation and will make a record of at least nineteen thousand pounds of milk. She was entered in the show and received quite an ovation.

The reformatory herd has been for some time cooperating with Professor Swett of the U.S.D.A. in what is known as Glandular Evaluation which is the measuring of the mammary glands of calves of 4, 5, 6 months of age to try and find out if there is any correlation between the measurements taken and the eventual production of the calf at maturity. We feel that there is some correlation but this will take some time to prove.

Vegetables

Total weight for the year was 91,959 pounds produced. Inasmuch as the cannery is in poor condition, and it is difficult to get enough girls to do the processing, we secured permission to have Norfolk Prison Colony do our canning for us in return for vegetables.

I was approached by the Natick Fair Committee to enter some vegetables grown here at the institution, also flowers. We entered a good sized group of vegetables and flowers. The exhibition won the State Award and prize money.

I would like to give special credit to Mrs. Nellie Doughton and her group of farm girls who did an exceptionally fine job during the last season.

As usual the greenhouse has done a remarkable job under Miss Eleanor Thatcher.

Fields

We have reseeded approximately twenty-five acres to grass and clover this last year. We have made all the hay and silage for our own use and have sold some to other institutions. A brook was dynamited around the swamp in back of dairy barns this last fall to facilitate drainage.

Lumber

We have approximately 20,000 feet of lumber at the sawmill to be milled for our various uses.

SUMMARY

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>CONSUMED AT R.W.</u>	<u>SOLD TO OTHER INST.</u>	<u>TOTAL WT.</u>
Vegetables	91,959	38,330	130,289
Milk	187,577 qts.	58,332 qts.	245,909
Hay		70,000	219,650
Silage			390,000
Pork	16,579 lbs.		16,579
Veal	1,419 lbs.		1,419
Beef	9,450 lbs.		9,450

Philip Noyes
Farm Department

MAINTENANCE

Major items completed in 1952:

Floor covering installed in Main Corridor, Corridor to Grade I, Corridors to Dining Rooms.

Waterproof and repaint exterior walls, hospital wing.

Alterations and painting for New Junior Division.

Painting Hospital Wing.

Purchased three dishwashing machines.

Purchased automatic toaster, dining room.

Power Plant-

- a. Installed three new boilers.
- b. Installed three underground storage tanks.
- c. Installed oil burners for above equipment.

Replaced main steam lines pipe corridor, power plant to Main Institution.

New parking lot built on Western Avenue.

Painted all cupolas and ventilators on roof, Main Institution.

Erwin A. Seifert,
Supervisor of Maintenance and Construction

POWER PLANT

Improvements:

Three new water tube boilers.
Three fuel oil tanks (capacity of 10,000 gallons each).
Two fuel oil pumps.
Two booster pumps.
One deriator.

Boilers are fully automatic with Hagen Controls. New oil burners installed in Wilson and Hodder cottages. One new boiler and oil burner in the Garage and a new dishwashing machine installed in the Annex.

Recommendations

To have the Survey and Report made by the John T. Stephens Company in 1944 put in effect as soon as possible. This would include the re-vamping of our heating system which is antiquated and wasteful and also the electric supply which is at the present time overloaded and dangerous.

John Deasy

ANNUAL REPORT

STATE FARM

1952

December 31, 1952

To the Commissioner of Correction

I respectfully submit the report of the State Farm for the calendar year 1952.

The population on this date was 1755 males and 66 females, a decrease of 67 from the previous year.

During the year 2327 males and 11 females were admitted as follows: 1829 prisoners; 14 alms cases; 138 insane patients; 55 male defective delinquents; 11 female defective delinquents; 6 drug addicts; 22 inebriates; 54 voluntary drug addicts; and 209 voluntary inebriates. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 118 males admitted and an increase of 2 females.

The largest number of admissions in our prison was for drunkenness - a total of 1711. In addition there were 118 admitted for various offenses which include transfers from State Prison and houses of correction.

A total of 2395 males and 10 females were released as outlined under the department headings.

In general conditions have not changed appreciably during this period. Industries have operated without serious difficulty but skilled laborers are in the minority insofar as our commitments are concerned. The majority of men sentenced here suffer from ailments that necessitate assignments to light work; therefore difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient labor to perform farm work. The rehabilitation of inmates, especially those committed for drunkenness, shows that much progress has been made during this period.

Reports of the various divisions of this institution follow.

PRISON. There was a decrease of 67 in the population over the previous year in this department. The daily average for this period was 566, the largest number was 633 and the lowest number of inmates was 506. The number remaining at the institution December 31, 1952 was 520.

The total number of prisoners released throughout the year was 1896 and of this number 10 were released by death.

In order to maintain our farm it was necessary to request the transfer of 75 physically fit inmates from the Suffolk County House of Correction to this institution. In this way we were able to carry on farm activities, otherwise we would have been handicapped by the lack of able-bodied individuals as inmates.

The majority of the population in this department abide by the rules and regulations established for their government. For the most part good order

and discipline have been maintained with a minimum of effort. There were twelve escapes, mostly from the farm gangs, and nine were apprehended.

Prison Hospital. On December 31, 1951 there were 112 patients in this hospital. During the year 979 were admitted and 970 were discharged leaving 121 patients hospitalized December 31, 1952. During this period 11 deaths occurred as follows: Respiratory system diseases, 4; Circulatory diseases, 41; Genito Urinary disease, 1; Accidental Death (Fracture of skull), 1; Nervous System disease, 1.

Twenty-three major surgical operations were performed during 1952 by our visiting surgeon.

Laboratory. During the calendar year of 1952 the following number of examinations were made: Urine examinations, 612; Blood examinations (RBC-WBC-HGB-Diff.), 173; Miscellaneous examinations (Smears-blood grouping, etc.), 137.

X-ray Department. A total of 977 x-ray plates were taken throughout the year, of this number 224 were chest plates and 130 were dental plates.

Fingerprint Department. There were 2,091 sets of prints taken during this period as follows: prisoners, 1,638; male defective delinquents, 39; state hospital patients, 273; miscellaneous, 105; employees, 36.

Photographs were taken of 921 inmates and 36 employees. In addition a total of 4,922 prints were made from negatives.

The dentist reports as follows: Examinations, 2,091; Sitzings, 2,640; Extractions, 1,476; Cleanings, 902; Fillings, 463; Treatments, 423; Dentures, 73, Repairs to dentures, 67. The laboratory costs were \$579.

Alcoholic Clinic: During the calendar year 884 inmates sentenced here for drunkenness were interviewed, plus 227 either committed as inebriates or admitted on a voluntary basis. After the routine booking procedure the inmate is given medical care and treatment and hospitalized for at least two days in our Receiving Ward. He is then given a thorough physical examination and, if physically fit, is given a work assignment; if not, he is admitted to the hospital for further medical care.

About one week after his admission he is interviewed by a social worker. An investigation is made, and the material, together with the results of a psychological interview, is assembled and an evaluation and a recommendation made in a diagnostic summary. He is next interviewed by the Deputy Commissioner. If he is found suitable for a referral to a follow-up clinic, he is assigned to one of the rehabilitation clinics for alcoholics in Boston, Quincy or New Bedford and in some localities private physicians have cooperated in following up antabuse treatment. If a man is assigned to a clinic, this is made a condition of his parole. All men so assigned are given a physical examination to determine their physical fitness for antabuse. If he is found able to take it, he is given this opportunity on a voluntary basis. Antabuse is started one week previous to his release from this institution.

It is encouraging to note that the rate of recidivism on those that have been referred to clinics is less than fifty per cent and among those taking antabuse only about 12½ per cent.

Alcoholic Anonymous has been very interested in this group. Meetings are conducted in the State Farm Chapel every Sunday afternoon by various groups in the district and the A.A. has been extremely helpful in assisting men who have been released from this institution. It is felt that the best possible therapy for those who desire sobriety is the A.A. group assistance together with the rehabilitation clinics and antabuse.

MALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT. The population in this department numbered 329 on December 31, 1952. A total of 55 were admitted as follows: from the courts, 7; observation cases, 6; from penal institutions, 10; from schools for the feeble-minded, 4; returned for violation of parole by the Parole Board, 23; returned from Bridgewater State Hospital, 5.

The total releases numbered 52 as follows: paroled by the Parole Board, 19; Probate Court, 15; Superior Court, 6; to other institutions for treatment, 5; by death, 2; observation cases returned to court, 5.

As previously reported, our aim in this department is to train these inmates in virtuous and industrious habits, to cultivate and strengthen their mental and bodily powers, to instill regard and respect for the rights of others. Our semi-military system of training has proved of great assistance in maintaining the discipline so necessary with this group and has been the basis for the inmate's return to the community and his subsequent discharge from his defective delinquent status.

The academic classes have been carried on by two instructors, and exceptionally good results have been obtained by most of the inmates enrolled. Correspondence courses conducted by the University Extension, Department of Education, have been successfully completed by many so-called defective delinquent boys.

Vocational training in carpentry, shoe shop and in the tailor shop is carried on. The tailor shop handles all personal articles pertaining to the inmates. Clothing, such as blue denim and khaki suits, liberty suits, towels, pillow cases, sheets, aprons, etc. are made. Shoes and slippers worn by inmates are made in the shoe shop.

Recreation and well organized sports programs are offered to the group in this department.

During the past year sixty-one inmates were examined by two experts in psychiatry, appointed by the Commissioner of Mental Health, to determine whether they were suitable for parole consideration.

FEMALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT. During this period 11 were admitted to this department. Of this number 10 were returned for violation of parole. There was one death among these inmates and 9 were released on parole. On December 31, 1952 there were 66 defective delinquents in this department.

The inmates attending school made good progress in the classroom. Vocational training, such as sewing, laundry, etc. is under the direction of one of the officers skilled in that particular work. Because of the lack of personnel, our occupational therapy department is not up to the standard we desire, but good results have been obtained with our present staff. All holidays have been observed with special activities. A television has been installed and the programs are very much enjoyed.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL. The daily census for this department on December 31, 1951 was 878, plus 22 out on trial visit giving a total of 900 patients. There were 137 admissions during the year 1952 making a total of 1037 on the books for the year. During the year, 150 were discharged leaving us with a total of 887 on the books. Of these, 877 were in the institution on December 31, 1952 and 10 were out on trial visit.

There were 137 admissions during the year: 66 were first admissions, 55 were readmissions and 16 were transferred from other institutions for the insane. One hundred seven of these admissions were observation cases, of which number 50 came from court and 57 from prisons. Twenty-eight of the observation cases were regularly committed as insane and 65 were discharged as not insane. Fourteen are still under observation.

During the year, 151 patients were discharged; 28 died, 97 were given outright discharges, 12 were transferred to other mental hospitals, 4 patients were discharged from escape and 10 successfully completed one-year trial visits and were discharged.

On December 31, 1951, 22 patients were out on trial visit, plus one who had been taken off the books in error. These added to 9 discharged on trial visit during 1952 make a total of 32. Of these, 8 were returned and 14 discharged from trial visit. These 22 taken from the count leave a total of 10 out on trial visit on December 31, 1952. Two are currently carried on "escape status", 2 are on "indefinite visit" and the remainder are apparently making successful adjustments in the community.

Diagnoses on all discharged patients (including those on trial visit but not the deaths) were as follows: 65 Without Psychosis, 24 Recovered, 26 Improved, 17 Unimproved. Most of those classified as unimproved were transferred to other hospitals.

Twenty-eight deaths occurred in the hospital, of which 8 were caused by generalized arteriosclerosis, 8 were due to heart disease, 3 pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 cancer, 2 respiratory failures, 1 cerebral hemorrhage during epileptic seizures, 1 cerebral hemorrhage, 1 pulmonary embolism, 1 diabetes, and 1 medico-legal death.

The medical staff has been handicapped because of the shortage of psychiatrists and physicians. However, we utilized the services of several consulting specialists as follows: Psychiatric consultations, 64; optical examinations or treatments, 35; surgical consultations, 20; major operations, 9; and minor operations, 6.

Industrial and occupational therapy activities would be of great benefit to these patients, but the lack of personnel prohibits the carrying out of such a program.

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FARM. As the result of the extreme drought most crop productions were below normal, particularly potatoes and apples. Livestock products were about normal.

The amount of inmate labor available for farm work decreases each year. On some projects we have been able to use power equipment to compensate for this situation.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT. Through the curtailment of some activities and by transfers between accounts we were able to meet our basic requirements.

During the year we produced approximately 30,000 yards of various types of cloth in our weave shop. The tensile strength of the denim used for outer clothing has been increased by the introduction of a better type of filling. We are now getting more wear out of our clothing. However, our appropriation in this account is not sufficient to adequately provide for inmates' clothing and officers' uniforms.

While our food appropriation originally appeared to be sufficient, poor crops, locally produced, plus the lack of labor required the revisions of our menus in order to leave a balance of funds to purchase vegetables in the spring. With diligent control, we should be able to meet our food expenses with present funds.

We have been unable to obtain an appropriation to supply two sheets per bed instead of the present one. Proper supply would save many blankets from wear through constant washings and would improve sanitary conditions in the dormitories.

To sum it up if an adequate appropriation could be obtained, it would be possible for us to do many needed special repairs, and obtain necessary equipment. We attempt to abide by the list of items as approved by the Comptroller's Bureau, but it is impossible to do so because the amount of money appropriated is not sufficient. With our large farming operations, local industries and maintenance, power plant, kitchens, offices, hospital, laundry and the like, it is difficult to foresee what items will come to the end of their usefulness during the year.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT. During the year there has been further consolidation of progress achieved in the activities of this department. We are endeavoring, insofar as is possible, to develop standards in accordance with recognized social case work and rehabilitation procedures.

Work in the State Hospital Social Service during the past year was for the first time, uninterrupted by personnel changes. The two Psychiatric Social Workers both secured permanent appointments which made for greater stability and continuity in the functions of the department.

In the process of examining the records to determine the adequacy of histories on the more static element - long term commitments numbering about 850 - of the hospital population, a survey was made to learn something about the composition of the population. It was discovered that over one-third had been admitted from the other State Farm Departments. About 30% were admitted from other correctional institutions. Another 20% came from other State Hospitals and the balance were sent here by courts.

Analysis of crimes committed by the patients disclosed that almost half had committed non-felonious offenses and an additional sixth had committed no crimes. The largest group of the more severe offenders were those committing aggressive crimes, such as murder and various types of assault. This group was closely followed by those committing acquisitive crimes such as, breaking and entering, larceny and robbery. A third major category was comprised of sex offenders. It was felt that the above survey gives those connected with the hospital a better understanding of the composition of its population and would be useful in any constructive planning for the future.

Throughout the year there was a total of 152 admissions to the State Hospital only 15 of which were due to patients who had been readmitted after temporary home visits. The remaining 137 represents a 20% jump over the previous years' total. All of these patients were processed by Social Service which in most cases entailed the writing of complete case histories. These histories generally required considerable source material which was acquired by written inquiries to schools, employers, hospitals, correctional sources, social and welfare agencies, plus interviews with the patient and family members. When the foregoing sources yielded inadequate data, field contacts were made to obtain it. In addition, the routine needs of all State Hospital patients were given proper attention.

In 1952, eight patients who had been released in 1951 successfully completed one-year trial visits in the community under Social Service supervision. Four 1951 trial visit releases had to be returned to the hospital this year as unsuccessful. Four others were discharged after being on escape status for one year. Eight patients were released into the community on one-year trial visits.

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT. A very active and productive year has been completed. The total number of inmates seen during this period was 596; of this number 417 were given psychometric tests and 179 were interviewed. The policies for interviewing and testing inmates as established previously were maintained and carried out. It has been the policy of the department to see, and when possible, to administer psychometrics to all new admissions to the State Hospital, the male defective delinquents, the female defective delinquents and two-year prisoners. Also a program of testing all defective delinquents who had not been tested recently and were to be seen by the courts or by the psychiatrist was carried on. In addition, all individuals who were brought to the attention of the department by physicians, alcoholic psychologist, social workers and correction officers were seen and, if necessary, tested. Because of the large number of alcoholics entering the State Farm, with the limited staff, it was felt advisable to inaugurate a screening program. Towards this end a battery of group tests was decided upon; thus individuals who seemed to warrant further attention, or showed a reasonable amount of promise, could be studied, classified and recommended for further treatment in clinic or some other agency.

CHAPLAINS. Both the Catholic and the Protestant chaplains have administered to the spiritual needs of inmates of their faith, have held services on Sundays and Holy Days, and held interviews and given instructions when requested or required. Funeral services have been held for inmates who have been buried at the institution cemetery. Many contacts have been made with inmates' relatives and jobs found for inmates who had no plans for work when being considered for release by the Parole Board.

The Rabbi visits the institution once a month and attends to the needs of those inmates of Hebrew faith.

ENGINEERING. The power plant operated continuously throughout the year with no emergency shut-downs. A new chimney was built and connected to the old flue. All the services were properly maintained in regard to heat, light, water and sewerage disposal, with no serious inconvenience to anyone. The necessary maintenance work was done by our own employees with the assistance of prison inmates.

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT. Many problems present themselves during the course of the year insofar as maintenance work is concerned. We experienced a shortage of inmate labor during the outside season, therefore many roofs, high copings, window sash and frames of several buildings have remained unrepaired. We anticipate completing this work during the coming year.

Under contract work was started in our State Hospital Department to provide additional fire protection, such as the removal of existing metal stairs, masonry partitions, construct new stair towers, provide metal covering to existing doors and transoms, new doors and stairways where necessary. This project is covered under Capital Outlay and we anticipate completion during 1953.

PERSONNEL. Minor personnel problems have been encountered throughout the year. We have been fortunate in being able to fill vacancies in our custodial forces upon receipt of a certification of a list of eligibles from the Division of Civil Service.

We have been unable to interest qualified psychiatrists and general practitioners, as well as registered nurses in appointments in our state hospital and prison hospital.

RECOMMENDATIONS. A complete study of the defective delinquent commitment and discharge procedure should be made.

A housing unit for male defective delinquents be erected for those who have been placed on reserve list by the Parole Board so that discipline could be relaxed and they would be placed on an honor system - living outside the walls of the institution.

The erection of at least two dwellings for housing staff members.

An upper story added to the present administration building in order that all administrative workers be centrally located.

A weekly charge be made to cover the hospital care and treatment of inebriates and drug addicts committed to this institution under Chapter 123, Sections 62, 80 and 86.

The transfer of aged and infirm inmates at State Prison to an institution other than the State Farm, thereby permitting us to care for inmates committed to this institution in our present hospital without being overcrowded.

That a study be made relative to the commitment to a civil state hospital instead of to the Bridgewater State Hospital when inmates of the State Farm Prison and Male Defective Delinquent Departments become mentally ill and require either a period of observation or regular commitment.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation to you and to your staff for your cooperation, and to the employees of the State Farm my thanks for their loyal support.

Very truly yours,

JAMES E. WARREN
Superintendent

ANNUAL REPORT
PLYMOUTH PRISON CAMP

1952

January 1, 1953

CHAPTER 755 of the Acts of 1951 established the authority for such camps.

"An Act: to establish under the control of the Department of Correction prison camps in State Forests of the Department of Conservation for the employment of Prisoners in Reforestation, Maintenance and Development."

To the Commissioner of Correction:

Under the permission granted by the above act, the pilot or initial camp was opened in the Myles Standish State Forest on the Plymouth-South Carver Line in May of 1952. The camp site is located at the side of Bumps Pond in an area bounded by Circuit Drive, Upper College Pond Road, Three Cornered Pond Road, East Line Road and Halfway Pond Road. The Prison Forestry Camp has been assigned a ten (10) acre Plot of land with Bumps Pond as its center.

The Camp Building was entirely constructed by outside contract labor and turned over to the Department of Correction for occupancy on May 21, 1952. The first six (6) inmates moved into the camp on May 22, 1952. The building contract did not include painting, so the painting of the outside and inside of the building was the first project undertaken by the inmates.

The building is constructed in a U design and contains a large kitchen, dining room, recreation room, control office, officers' quarters, cooks' dormitory, and a main dormitory and latrine. Construction is of Novelty siding exterior, insulation battings and wallboard interior. Sub-flooring is plywood with tempered, hardened composition flooring laid over it. This tempered, hardened flooring proved unsatisfactory; so that six months after the opening of the camp, the inmates replaced all this composition flooring with either hard oak or hard pine wooden flooring. (All wooden flooring being salvaged materials.)

Kitchen is 28 ft. x 40 ft. and contains a 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 10 ft. walk-in box, (salvage) large two-oven cook stove, fryolator, pyrastove stock pot, and all types of normal kitchen equipment. Only the stoves are new, all other equipment being salvaged or transferred from department surpluses. The dining room is approximately 30 ft. x 40 ft. in size and seats 50 inmates and 10 officers. All dining room equipment, tables, chairs, silver, dishes, dish racks, etc. are surplus materials and cost us only the transportation charges. The recreation room is 28 ft. x 40 ft. in size and equipped with lounge chairs, straight chairs, writing desks, divans, bookcases, a piano, some 300 books and

-B-

400 magazines. All equipment here is salvaged or donated to the camp. A small officers' quarters 12 ft. x 28 ft., equipped with single cots, steel lockers, a writing table and chair, and a single-bowl, single-shower latrine is located beside the recreation room. A control office 12 ft. x 10 ft. located between the officers' quarters and the dining room is equipped with file cabinets, typewriter desk, medicine cabinet and first aid table. Here is located the main control panel for all the lights in the camp.

A small dormitory 18 ft. x 24 ft., equipped with six (6) double bunks and 12 steel lockers with sleeping accommodation for 12 men is located behind the recreation room and directly opposite the passageway to the main latrine. The main latrine is approximately 18 ft. x 22 ft. in size and equipped with six (6) individual stall showers, six (6) toilet bowls, and ten (10) wash basins. Here is located a barber chair and barbering equipment. The main bunk-room is 18 ft. x 64 ft. in size and is equipped with 19 double bunk beds, steel lockers, foot lockers, etc. Thirty-eight (38) men sleep in this room. The boiler room, a 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 10 ft. room, contains the bucket, a day heater which supplies the hot water for the camp and also houses the tools for the camp plumber and electrician. Under the boiler room is a concrete constructed sub-basement pump room approximately 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 10 ft. in size, containing the electric pump which runs the twin artesian wells supplying the water for the camp.

Electricity for the camp is supplied by the Plymouth County Electric Co., a local company, and the gas for cooking is supplied by a bottled gas company from Brockton, Mass. A gasoline driven auxiliary generator is located outside the camp building, and is capable of maintaining the power, should the local power fail due to storms which are current in the area. This generator is surplus material also.

There is presently under construction four (4) additional buildings in a location approximately 60 yards in back of the main camp building. The first of these buildings -- a 25 ft. x 60 ft. wooden building -- is practically completed. It is set on concrete pier foundations, is thirteen feet (13) in height from the baseboards to the roof peak, with an inside head room of eight (8) feet. All material used in this building, with the exception of the asphalt roof shingles and side wooden cedar shingles, is salvaged material. The building, complete with electricity, latrine, canteen room, officer quarters, and combination recreation and chapel room, will be ninety per cent (90%) constructed of second-hand materials which costs the department nothing but transportation costs, and most of this was accomplished by our own trucks.

The second of these buildings under construction is a 30 ft. x 40 ft. cement block garage, which when completed will measure approximately 15 ft. from floor to the peak of the roof and have 10 ft. headroom. At present it is one-third completed and partially held up, pending arrival of windows. All cement block used in this building is salvaged material, the only cost being necessary purchase of asphalt roofing and steel-framed windows. We are presently planning on a sandy floor but anticipate laying a concrete floor at a later date. Doors and electrical materials are available at no cost.

The third building under construction is a large wooden building 21 ft. x 60 ft. in size, similar to the chapel-recreation building in construction, and

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to be used for an indoor work shop and tool crib for keeping inmates occupied in useful work during inclement weather. At present this building is three-quarters complete with foundation laid, studding up and closed in, wooden roofing in place and ready for asphalt shingles and large doors are available for installation. The only expense to this particular building will be the asphalt shingles, the wooden cedar shingles for siding, and such equipment and tools as are needed for the work to be accomplished in the construction of picnic tables and benches and outdoor fireplaces, etc., etc.

The fourth building will be constructed of cement blocks for a height of six feet and from there up will be steel quonset. This building will be used for storage and will be approximately 10 ft. in height and 15 ft. in width. The quonset is available from surplus already, electrical materials available, cement blocks available and foundation already laid. The quonset hut will be 60 ft. in length. Some additional materials, like concrete, will be needed for completion of this building.

WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS

For the period between May 22, 1952 through Dec. 31, 1952.

The work projects are divided into three categories, namely:-

1. Forestry projects	Man Hours Worked	17,024
2. Camp Maintenance and New Construction projects		
	Man Hours Worked	7,803
3. Special Projects	" " "	<u>6,954</u>
	Total Man Hours Worked	31,781

(Tentative figures, pending Department of Conservation Report)

Cord Wood Cut & Stacked	128 Cords
Land Cleared 1,523,488 sq. ft. or	36 Acres
Brush burned 871,263 sq. ft. or	20 Acres
Forest Plantations 573,750 sq. ft. or (thinned)	13½ Acres
Woods Roads worked:- (Clearing 15 ft. of underbrush from both sides of roads.)	15 Miles

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Barrett's Pond Camp Project:-

(Ground clearing, bulldozing, grading,
turfing and construction of new latrines
and tables for new camping site, creating
20 additional camp sites for 1953 season.)

Maintenance Camp projects:-

Installation of Hard wood flooring	5,824 sq. ft.
Interior surfaces painted (2 coats)	13,000 sq. ft.
Exterior surfaces painted (2 coats)	5,800 sq. ft.

Electrical work:-

- a) Installed 8 recepticals, 6 lights in main camp building.
- b) Set up and installed 2 flood lights in outside camp area.
- c) Installed ventilating hood and fan for main kitchen ranges.
- d) Changed electrical system of switches in kitchen.
- e) Installed auxiliary main switch for generator and tied generator into building electrical system.

Carpentry Work:-

- a) built storage cabinet in kitchen 10 ft. x 22 ft. x 8 ft.
- b) built wooden shelter for refrigerator motor located outside building
- c) built wooden house 6 ft. x 6 ft. x 8 ft. height for garbage barrels
- d) reconditioned and painted six 24 ft. x 6 ft. dining room tables
- e) reconditioned and painted ten metal dry storage bins for kitchen
- f) reconditioned and painted two salvaged sinks galvanized for kitchen

Carpentry Work Cont:- (New Construction)

- 1) 25 ft. x 60 ft. wooden building to be used for recreation, chapel, supervisor's office and quarters, and allied purpose. Foundation has been poured, flooring in, studding up, roofing complete, wooden siding shingles complete, and inside wallboard now being applied. Electrical materials 95% in place and ready for inspection before connection with main meter. All materials other than asphalt shingles, wooden siding and nails used in this building are surplus and cost us nothing but transportation.
- 2) 30 ft. x 40 ft. x 10 ft. height cement block garage under construction. A wooden roof with asphalt shingles will be constructed over the cement block walls and steel-framed windows will be installed. All materials with the exception of the steel-framed windows and the mortar cement and asphalt roofing are surplus-no cost materials.
- 3) Construction has been started and is 60% complete of a 21 ft. x 60 ft. wooden building for an indoor work shop for inclement weather. The foundation is laid, the flooring and studding in place, the sides closed in and the wooden roofing complete. Only the asphalt shingles and wooden cedar shingles for the sides had to be purchased, all other materials being salvage. Conservation is planning the purchase of some needed equipment and tools to provide the necessary tools for construction of picnic tables, outdoor fireplaces, etc., etc.
- 4) Construction is planned of a 15 ft. x 60 ft. quonset hut for storage purposes. It will be constructed of cement blocks for a height of six feet topped by the all-steel quonset. The foundation is in place and actual construction of the upper frame will take place after the garage building is complete. Only the mortar cement needs to be purchased for this particular building - all other materials being salvage.

Plumbing Report:-

- a) All water pipes in the main building have been insulated with felt cloth as protection against freezing.
- b) A dry well has been dug for wastage from the washing machine at a distance 80 ft. from the boiler room of the main building. It is 20 ft. deep and 15. ft. square and constructed of salvaged rocks and sealed with a metal cover topped by two feet of sand for safety purposes. Pipes have been laid underground, connecting the well with the washing machine outlet.
- c) Meat racks and metal shelving has been constructed out of salvage materials for the walk-in refrigerator.
- d) Nine (9) barracks type stoves have been installed and are in operation for heating of main building.

-A-

Plumbing Report, Cont:-

- e) Repairs have been made on stoves and water pipes in the Forest Headquarters home occupied by rental from the Commonwealth, by the Myles Standish Forest Supervisor. Repairs have also been made from time to time on forest latrines used by the public.

Forestry Headquarters Project:

"This is a State owned house occupied year round by the Supervisor of the Myles Standish State Forest and also located here is the business office for conducting all relations with the public using the area."

- a) Camp inmates applied entire new asphalt shingle roof to the Headquarters building. Materials supplied by Department of Conservation.
- b) Camp inmates washed all paint, repaired where necessary, and painted two (2) coats the kitchen, back hall, back stairs, dining room, living room, five (5) bedrooms, inside staircase, two (2) halls, large front verandah, and all outside house trim. All casements of windows throughout the house were caulked and repaired to provide tight insulation. Several interior construction changes were made also. All materials used were supplied by Conservation, or taken from Department of Correction salvaged materials.
- c) Repairs were made to exterior of house, gutters of roof, etc. - materials supplied by Conservation.
- d) Lawns and shrubbery and general policing work of Headquarters and Headquarters garage areas, Headquarters wood sheds, etc., were taken care of since inception of camp by camp inmates.

Description and Identification of Camp Projects. (Forestry)

- 1. The clearing of brush and undergrowth from a strip 10 ft. wide on
A. both sides of Upper College Pond Road, extending from the intersection of Circuit Drive and Upper College Pond Road in a south-westerly direction for two and two-third miles (2-2/3) to the intersection of Upper College Pond Road and Fearing Pond Road.
- 1. The clearing of brush and undergrowth from a strip 10 ft. wide
B. both sides of Upper College Pond Road in the opposite direction (northeasterly direction) for a distance of one (1) mile.
- 2. The clearing and burning of all brush and removal of all merchantable timber from a strip 40 ft. x 50 ft. in width for a distance of 980 ft., in preparation for construction work on a new section of roadway extending from the present Lower College Pond to the rear of the parking area at the College Pond Recreation area.

"(THIS PARTICULAR PROJECT IS A SAFETY MEASURE TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC WHO USE THIS SECTION IN LARGE NUMBERS)"

3. The clearing and burning of all slash and brush, and the salvaging of all merchantable pulpwood from a strip 15 ft. in width from beneath the power line leading from Upper College Pond Road to the rear of the Prison Forestry Camp at Bumps Pond.
4. Thinning of a White Pine, Scotch Pine Plantation on the Southwest line road to promote increased growth in the favored species. Pitch Pine and Scotch Pine cut in this operation are being utilized for pulpwood and trashwood.
5. The clearing and burning of all brush and undergrowth from a strip 15 ft. in width on both sides of Hog Rock Road. This work is being done to provide the northern portion of the forest with a suitable fire break.
6. The clearing and burning of all brush and undergrowth from a strip 15 ft. wide on both shoulders of Seseme Way. The work was done in preparation for future widening of the road, in anticipation of greater use of this road by the public.
7. The ground clearing and grading of approximately 20 camp lots at Barretts Pond in preparation for a new camp ground to be opened for the 1953 season.
8. The clearing of all brush and undergrowth, and the burning of same from a strip 15 ft. wide on both sides of Snake Hill Road. The purpose of this project is to provide a firebreak and to reduce traffic hazards due to lack of visibility.
9. Thinning of White Pine Plantation off the Dump Road which runs off Fearing Pond Road. Pitch Pine and White Pine cut in this operation are being utilized for pulpwood and firewood.
10. The clearing of all brush and undergrowth, and the burning of the same from a strip 15 ft. in width on both sides of Bare Hill Road. The purpose of this project is to provide a firebreak and to reduce traffic hazards due to lack of visibility here on Forest Roads.
11. The preliminary ground clearing, bulldozing, grading, turving and construction of new latrines and tables for a new camp area at Barretts Pond.
12. The clearing of all brush and undergrowth, and the burning of same from a strip 15 ft. wide on both sides of Alden Road. The purpose of this project is to provide additional firebreaks and to reduce traffic hazards, due to lack of visibility here on Forest Roads.

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POPULATION MOVEMENT OF PLYMOUTH PRISON CAMP

Total number discharged	26
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Number remaining Dec. 31, 1952	43
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Supplemental information on population movement of a temporary nature not included in the above figures.

Removed by order of the Commissioner of Correction:
(For medical or dental treatment) (Returned same day)

To Bridgewater State Farm (medical or dental)	22
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To State Prison Colony (" " ")	15
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MEDICAL REPORT FOR PLYMOUTH PRISON CAMP FOR 1952

The general health of the Camp inmates has been very good. Accidents have been surprisingly few, and even those of a minor nature, considering that most of the population are city-bred boys and men, coming into a new field of endeavor, using strange tools and performing arduous work to which they were unaccustomed, either by nature or experience.

Men sent to Bridgewater for X-Rays and returned same day	10
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Men sent to Bridgewater for treatment and returned same day	8
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Men sent to State Prison Colony for dental treatment and returned same day	15
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Men sent to Bridgewater for dental treatment and returned same day	22
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Men sent to Bridgewater for observation and kept overnight	2
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Men sent to State Prison Colony for prolonged medical treatment:

a) Neck operation - removal of steel sliver	1
b) Stones in kidney - treatment given	1
c) Varicose veins operation	1
d) Circumcision operation	1
e) Varicocele operation	1

Total operations	5
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-A-

MEDICAL REPORT, CONT.

Men treated by outside doctor:

For accidents in field, doing Forestry Work	2	
For virus infection	9	
For finger or ear infection	2	
For cardiac discomfort	1	
Total number treated		14

There was only one bad period in which sickness assumed epidemic proportions. Starting August 31 and continuing through September 22, 1952, twenty-seven (27) of the Camp men suffered from an Upper Virus Respiratory Infection, which although mild in character affected their work capabilities for from one to three days. The Camp first-aid man handled this epidemic successfully for the first twelve days of the difficulty, at which time an outside doctor was called to prescribe needed antipyretics and antibiotic drugs. Because of the prompt medicinal and dietetic treatment, plus the prompt sanitary and other precautionary measures taken by the Camp first-aid man, no untoward complications occurred among those ill, and further spread of this illness was checked. All men affected fully recovered.

PERSONNEL REPORT:

All personnel of the Camp were transfers from one or another of the major penal institutions of the Department of Correction, from the permanent correction officer rosters.

From Bridgewater State Farm	3
From State Prison Colony	2
From Massachusetts Reformatory	1
From " State Prison	3

All the above men were given six (6) months temporary appointment, which was later extended to run through December 31, 1952

One man from the Senior Correction status at Massachusetts State Prison was appointed on a six (6) months temporary status as Supervising Prison Camp officer, extended for three (3) months and later transferred to the transportation officer's position in the Department at the State House.

One man from the Senior Correction status at Massachusetts State Prison was given a six (6) months temporary appointment as Prison Camp officer, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of a Prison Camp officer to the position of Acting Supervising Prison Camp Officer.

One man was appointed to the temporary post of Director of Camps on November 19, 1951, but resigned to return to his old position on November 18, 1952.

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PERSONNEL REPORT, CONT.

One man from the Supervising Correction position at Massachusetts State Prison was appointed to the post of Assistant Director of Prison Camps on November 19, 1951 for a six (6) months temporary appointment which was renewed for a second six (6) months appointment on May 19, 1952, and further renewed for an additional three months on November 19, 1952.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

We are happy to report that our work accomplishments have far exceeded our expectations for the partial year covered by this report. The Camp men, with few exceptions, have turned in a solid eight (8) hour day, five (5) days a week, and have shown a willingness and aptitude which was remarkable. The Camp inmates have, on many occasions, worked long hours after their regular eight (8) hour day in the Forests, when the emergencies existed. For example, they have worked approximately 2,930 man hours fighting forest fires. In three of these fires they were called upon just as they were sitting down to their evening meal, after a full day's work in the forest. All forest fighting men volunteered immediately for duty and stayed on the job as long as twenty-four (24) hours at a time without relief. The Plymouth County Fire Chiefs' Association have cited our men on several occasions as the difference between getting a bad fire under control and losing control of the fire entirely. They have been responsible for saving large tracts of woodlands from utter devastation, because of their availability and prompt and arduous labors in turning to at the scenes of these various fires. No breach of trust by any of our Camp inmates took place at any time at these fires, and this despite they were as far as thirty miles away from their Camp on some fires and out on the fire lines in pitch blackness night after night. I cannot commend too highly the willingness, devotion to duty and trustworthiness of these men under very adverse conditions.

In the early days of the Camp, the Camp men worked as long as sixteen (16) hours a day to complete the cleaning up after the contractors, and readying the buildings for occupancy by the maximum count. Saturdays every week, all Camp men turn to to police the buildings and surrounding areas. Visiting is held on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Religious services for Catholics are held on every Sunday morning at 8:00 a.m. Protestant services are held every Monday evening at 6:00 p.m., and Jewish services are held every other week at the convenience of the religious instructor (Rabbi) conducting same.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

On the basis of what has been shown at the first Penal Forestry Camp in South Carver, Mass., it is my recommendation that additional camps should be requested for similar areas of forests under the control of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation in other parts of our Commonwealth.

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RECOMMENDATIONS, CONT.

On the basis of our experience at the Camp in South Carver, I recommend that a more simplified method of keeping accounts should be worked out, and proper supervisory, qualified personnel assigned to take charge of the same.

Inmates of our four major penal institutions of the Commonwealth, and inmates of our Houses of Correction selected for the Camp or camps should undergo a rigorous medical examination at their respective institutions before being considered for transfer to the Camp. They should also have all current dental work and eye examinations completed before such transfer. This will eliminate unnecessary transferring, with resultant loss of work time from camp to institution for such medical, dental or eye work.

I also recommend that before opening additional camps, Conservation personnel to be assigned to work with camp inmates should be given an orientation course in one of our major penal institutions, to acquaint them with the type of person they will be supervising, and also place them on guard against any laxity they may incur in the supervision of our camp men in Forestry details through ignorance. It has been proved of great value to orient such Conservation men in the institutions from which we draw our camp candidates in states having such Forestry camps in operation for long period of years, such as Wisconsin and Michigan.

I also recommend that before the opening of any additional camp that the correction personnel to be assigned should actually live at the camp and become familiar with camp procedures and the work to be accomplished before moving in any prisoners. This is also recommended by the men in charge of such programs in other states having such a program.

January 1, 1953

John A. Gavin
Assistant Director

